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THE ITEM

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THE ITEM.

FROM ARCADIA, FLORIDA.

Special Correspondence to the ITEM.

In accord with my promise I will now give you a description of Florida, her products and her people. I have spent but sixteen months within her borders and of course am not thoroughly acquainted, having traversed but little of the state, nevertheless I will do what I can to give you an idea of Florida as seen and known by me. In 1882 I spent seven months in the upper part of the state, while this year I put in nine months in South Florida, in about 27° N. latitude. I like this part of the State far better than upper Florida. We are not bothered with frosts and cold as in the northern counties although their coldest weather you would think pleasant, since they have but light frosts and very few of them. The people of De Soto county, where I reside, scarcely know what a frost is, yet we have cold sometimes that injures the fruit; but this happens so rarely, that we almost forget what cold is.

The native Floridians are called crackers, a term they do not like to hear since it is used a great deal by northern people as the word Nazarine was by the Jews in the time of Christ. I have found them a courteous, free-hearted, and generous people, with whom I believe I could pass a life-time in peace and contentment. They have a few customs which are novel to a northern man, but he readily falls in with them.

This section of the State for a number of years has been used for grazing purposes; thousands of cattle being shipped from here annually.

The land is being cultivated more now and orange groves are springing up everywhere. The bananna, apricot, pomegranate, lemon, nectarine, lime, kumquat, guava, shaddock, loquat, olive, pineapple, grape-fruit, fig, date, cocoanut, peach, pear, etc., etc., are extensively raised, as well as all the small fruits. To bring the same result less labor and cost are required here than in Pennsylvania. I know one acre of strawberries that cleared its owner $1,000 in one year and three acres in vegetables and small fruits gave a profit of $1500.

Poultry is raised here at very little cost and is very profitable. The various grasses grow in great luxuriance. We can raise nearly everything in the way of fruits and vegetables. Ten acres of good ground properly handled will give a man a fine income. Land ranges from $2.50 to $50 per acre, according to quality and location. Tobacco does well here, especially the Cuba and Sumatra brands, which are destined to be extensively cultivated in this State. "Both Upland and Sea Island cotton, short and long staple, as the two kinds are variously designated may be successfully grown in this section. It begins to open about the 1st of August. The yield depends as much upon the farmer and his methods as it does upon the soil and the seasons, and varies from 80 to 400 lbs. lint per acre. Ginning is not done now on the plantations as in ante-bellum days. Mills for that purpose are conveniently located in every county where cotton is grown, generally at railroad stations or boat landings. Most of the small farmers sell their crops in the seed to the merchants, or owners of the public gins, Prices are variable."

Tanyah is a large-leaved, bulbous plant, very nutritious and possesses as a food remarkable fattening properties. It is cultivated very much as the sweet potato and for table use the roots are roasted same as the potato. It is imported from the Sandwich Islands and is there used as extensively and for the same purpose as wheat is in the United States. Stock of all kinds are also very fond of it.

The Loquat, sometimes called the Japan Plum has been cultivated in Florida for more than 30 years and is a small but beautiful evergreen having thick, leathery leaves beautifully polished on the upper side. Its flowers grow in clusters, are a creamy, white color and fragrant. The fruit is about the size of a common plum and of a dull pink color. On some trees in the same locality the fruit is sweet and delicious while on others it is too acid to be pleasant.

Manihot is a shrub growing to the height of six or eight feet, and having a tuberous root which sometimes, though rarely, attains a weight of 30 lbs. The root is first washed, then grated or scraped to a pulp which is dried and afterward ground or worked into a sort of meal which is mixed with milk or water and baked like flour into cakes or bread. I am not sure but think this plant was brought from the West Indies. Cassava is the name of the meal. The root is pressed until all the juice is taken out, which is put into vessels and left remain until it deposits a sediment which is nearly pure starch and is called Tapioca.

The Kumquat is a Japanese fruit resembling the mandarin orange about one inch in diameter. It is a shrub which grows about the height of a currant bush. Its rind is sweet while the juice is slightly acid, though delicious and refreshing. It is generally worked on the orange stock.

The Pomelo or Grape Fruit, is highly esteemed in the spring after the orange is gone. By many it is regarded equal to the orange. It is not extensively known in Northern markets, though destined to become very popular in the spring months. The fruit is from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a light yellow color, and has a delicious acid flavor. The pulp alone is used. There are other fruits and vegetables grown here new to you, but with which I am not acquainted. Some time since I saw and ate some fruit from a cross between the lime and the grape fruit, raised on the plantation of Judge Mizell, at Pine Level, this county. It was the size, shape, and color of the grape fruit, while the pulp had the acid of the lime intensified. The trees were planted side by side and grew together, after which the Judge cut off the lime above the union with the above result. He has not as yet given his cross a name.

The Palmetto or dwarf palm, is a vegetable or plant which attracts the attention of Northern people who visit this State. I have seen but the saw and cabbage varieties and do not know if there are any others. The saw palmetto grows everywhere in the greatest profusion and is rich in potash. The roots, which the Indians use for tanning purposes, grow to nearly the thickness of 10 inches in diameter and lie in thick mats crossing and recrossing each other at the surface of the ground and are very porous, while the top roots, which are thin and pliant, grow downward to the depth of six feet or more. The stems of the leaves are on each side lined with a row of small sharp points like saw teeth and which will cut a hole in a shoe as nicely as if done with a knife. Persons accustomed to walking through them will do so and scarcely receive a scratch, while a stranger would ruin a pair of shoes to say nothing of the rents in his clothes. The leaf comes the same as the leaf of the calla lily, from the heart of the plant, and when yet a bud is white and tender, and of a very agreeable taste. All kinds of stock are very fond of the bud. I have seen its roots grow from ten to fifteen feet along the ground and then take a short turn upward in the air to the height of six or eight feet.

The cabbage palmetto grows into a tree, the tallest of which I ever saw was forty feet. The trunk is straight and smooth, while at the top the leaves form in an immense bunch or cluster. The bud of this tree is used as an article of diet by many and when properly prepared is really delicious.

I have been frequently asked if a man can make a living in Florida. Yes. I do not know of any place where he can make one so easily as here. Nature seems to have selected this state as the one upon which to shower her richest blessings. The rivers and other waters of Florida abound in fish and turtles of all kinds. They are to be found weighing from a few ounces to several hundred pounds. Wild duck, quail, plover, curlew, and nearly all other game birds are to be found here in large numbers, besides plumage birds rich in their gorgeous hues; the marketing of which is quite an industry. Some men make a great deal of money killing alligators. We have the fox, wildcat, panther, rabbits, squirrels, bear, deer, and "razorbacks." The soil is very productive. Scratch a hole in the ground, throw in your seeds, cover them up, in a short time they are up, hoe the plants once or twice, and you will reap a pretty fair crop. Now, if you want more than a mere living, get 5, 10, 20, or 40 acres of land according to the amount you want, which you can buy on the installment plan, paying one-third down, the rest in 6, 9, or 12 months. Some land companies give 2 to 3 years to pay in. Then go at the thing systematically. Clear up your ground, buy and set out your trees as you are able, plant such vegetables as will mature soon and which can be shipped to northern markets in proper season, raise poultry which will cost but a trifle, the eggs of which bring 15 to 25 cents per dozen and young chickens command a fair price. Keep eyes and ears open. Industry and perseverance will bring you out on top. I would not have any one think Florida a perfect paradise and free from drawbacks. No. She has her share; yet when compared with her advantages they are small. The mining and shipping of phosphate rock is quite an industry here. The works are about two miles from the Florida Southern Railroad station and the rock is hauled by mules to the cars. It is taken from a bar in the bed of the Peace River. It is not such rock as you have in Pennsylvania but is more like pebbles and broken bones. The land is underlain with it in such quantities that it is almost inexhaustible. The rock is loaded into a car, hauled by steam up an incline and dumped upon an immense storage pile from whence it is taken to the dry house and run through iron cylinders, heated almost red hot, to the end of which are attached screens for the purpose of separating the sand rock. The coarse product is loaded into tram cars, while the sand and small product are carried by elevators to a revolving screen of smaller mesh where the sand is completely separated from the rock and the latter returned to the larger product. The works employ about 25 men and run constantly and at times both day and night.

There is a wonderful bone deposit of pre-historic animals, fishes, etc., as well as those of later date. Shark teeth are numerous and of various sizes, ranging from an eighth of an inch to four and five inches in length. Alligator teeth, teeth from a horse that must have doubled the size of our present one, bones and teeth of the tapir, elephant, and an armadillo of immense size, also bones of immense size, belonging to animals resembling the megatherium and mastadon are found. I have seen teeth near six inches in length and two in breadth belonging to herbiverous animals; broken turtle shells six inches thick and some have been found thicker which have been estimated to be part of a shell from 10 to 15 feet broad. There was found a short time since, the remains of a pre-historic crocodile. The finest specimens are saved for scientific institutions and some of them are well worth preserving.

The rock is shipped to Atlanta, Ga., where it is ground and converted into commercial phosphate. The company are talking of putting up machinery for grinding purposes which will be an additional help to Arcadia.

Concluded next week.

Cassvile.

Solomon Stever, formerly of Cassville but now of Fairfield, Iowa, is visiting relatives in the east. At present, he is the guest of M. L. Stever.

By an act of legislature, the season for hunting deer closed on the 15th of the present month, and, from the knowledge of your correspondent, there has not been one deer killed in the Trough Creek barrens during the past season. Back in the '70's, it was no uncommon occurrence to count from forty to fifty killed during a single season. The "salt licks" and the hunter have done their work.

Judging from the appearance of some of our townsmen that were attending court last week, the commissioners must have allowed mileage via. of Sideling Hill.

G. M. Green & Sons are erecting buildings in Mapleton. Persons, contemplating building, will do well to give them a call. With their present facilities they can erect a building cheaper than any contracters in the county.

Their seems to be quite a stir between our hackmen in relation to passenger traffic to and from Mapleton and Mill Creek, with the odds in favor of the Mapleton route.

We have a minister in our town who has been in the service of the Divine Master for over thirty-five years and he has more snap to day than the average young ministers in their teens.

John M. Stever, of Cass township, started his mill on Thursday last, it being the first sawing he has done since the June flood.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Stormy Passage." (Preached at Capernaum, in the Holy Land.)

TEXTS: "*Entered into a ship, and went over the sea toward Capernaum.*"—John vi., 17; "*And He arose and rebuked the wind and the sea.*"—Mark iv., 39.

Here in this seashore village was the temporary home of that Christ who, for the most part of His life, was homeless. On the site of this village, now in ruins, and all around this lake, what scenes of kindness and power, and glory and pathos when our Lord lived here! It has been the wish of my life—I cannot say the hope, for I never expected the privilege—to stand on the banks of Galilee. What a solemnity and what a rapture to be here! I can now understand the feeling of the immortal Scotchman, Robert McCheyne, when sitting on the banks of this lake, he wrote:

It is not that the wild gazelle
Comes down to drink thy tide,
But He that was pierced to save from hell
Oft wandered by thy side.
Graceful around thee the mountains meet,
Thou calm reposing sea;
But ah! far more, the beautiful feet
Of Jesus walked o'er thee.

I can now easily understand from the contour of the country that bounds this lake that storms were easily tempted to make these waters their playground. From the gentle way this lake treated our boat when we sailed on it yesterday, one would have thought it incapable of a paroxysm of rage, but it was quite different on both the occasions spoken of in my two texts. I close my eyes, and the shore of Lake Galilee as it now is, with but little signs of human life, disappears, and there comes back to my vision the lake as it was in Christ's time. It lay in a scene of great luxuriance; the surrounding hills, terraced, sloped, grooved, so many hanging gardens of beauty. On the shore were castles, armed towers, Roman baths, everything attractive and beautiful—all styles of vegetation in shorter space than in almost any other space in all the world, from the palm tree of the forest to the trees of rigorous climate.

It seemed as if the Lord had launched one wave of beauty on all the scene, and it hung and swung from rock and hill and oleander. Roman gentlemen in pleasure boats sailing this lake, and countrymen in fish smacks coming down to drop their nets, pass each other with nod and shout and laughter, or swinging idly at their moorings. O, what a beautiful scene!

It seems as if we shall have a quiet night. Not a leaf winked in the air; not a ripple disturbed the face of Gennesaret; but there seems to be a little excitement up the beach, and we hasten to see what it is, and we find it an embarkation.

From the western shore a flotilla pushing out; not a squadron, or deadly armament, nor clipper with valuable merchandise, nor piratic vessel, ready to destroy everything they could seize, but a flotilla, bearing messengers of light and life and peace. Christ is in the front of the boat. His disciples are in a smaller boat. Jesus, weary with much speaking to large multitudes, is put into somnolence by the rocking of the waves. If there was any motion at all, the ship was easily righted: if the wind passed from starboard to larboard, or from larboard to starboard, the boat would rock, and by the gentleness of the motion putting the Master asleep. And they extemporized a pillow made out of a fisherman's coat. I think no sooner is Christ prostrate, and His head touched the pillow, than He is sound asleep. The breezes of the lake run their fingers through the locks of the worn sleeper, and the boat rises and falls like a sleeping child on the bosom of a sleeping mother.

Calm night, starry night, beautiful night. Run up all the sails, ply all the oars, and let the large boat and the small boat glide over gentle Gennesaret. But the sailors say there is going to be a change of weather. And even the passengers can hear the moaning of the storm, as it comes on with great stride, and all the terrors of hurricane and darkness. The large boat trembles like a deer at bay among the clangor of the hounds; great patches of foam are flung into the air; the sails of the vessel loosen, and the sharp winds crack like pistols; the smaller boats like petrels poise on the cliffs of the waves and then plunge.

Overboard go cargo, tackling and masts, and the drenched disciples rush into the back part of the boat, and lay hold of Christ, and say unto Him: "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" That great personage lifts His head from the pillow of the fisherman's coat, walks to the front of the vessel, and looks out into the storm. All around Him are the smaller boats, driven in the temptest, and through it comes the cry of drowning men. By the flash of the lightning I see the calm brow of Christ as the spray dropped from His beard. He has one word for the sky and another for the waves. Looking upward He cries: "Peace!" Looking downward He says: "Be still!"

The waves fall flat on their faces, the foam melts, the extinguished stars relight their torches. The tempest falls dead and Christ stands with His feet on the neck of the storm. And while the sailors are bailing out the boats, and while they are trying to untangle the cordage, the disciples stand in amazement, now looking into the calm sea, then into the calm sky, then into the calm Saviour's countenance, and they cry out: "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?"

The subject in the first place impresses me with the fact that it is very important to have Christ in the ship; for all those boats would have gone to the bottom of Gennesaret if Christ had not been present. Oh, what a lesson for you and for me to learn! We must always have Christ in the ship. Whatever voyage we undertake, into whatever enterprise we start, let us always have Christ in the ship. All you can do with utmost tension of body, mind, and soul, you are bound to do; but oh! have Christ in every enterprise, Christ in every voyage.

There are men who ask God's help at the beginning of great enterprises. He has been with them in the past; no trouble can overthrow them; the storms might come down from the top of Mount Hermon, and lash Gennesaret into foam and into agony, but it could not hurt them. But here is another man who starts out in worldly enterprise, and he depends upon the uncertainties of this life. He has no God to help him. After a while the storm comes and tosses off the masts of the ship; he puts out his lifeboat and the long boat; the sheriff and the auctioneer try to help him off; they can't help him off; he must go down—no Christ in the ship. Your life will be made up of sunshine and shadows. There may be in it Arctic blasts or tropical tornadoes; I know not what is before you, but I know if you have Christ with you all shall be well. You may seem to get along without the religion of Christ while everything goes smoothly, but after awhile, when sorrow hovers over the soul, when the waves of trial dash clear over the hurricane deck, and the decks are crowded with piratical disasters—oh, what would you do then without Christ in the ship? Take God for your portion, God for your guide, God for your held; then all is well; all is well for time, all shall be well forever. Blessed is that man who puts in the Lord his trust. He shall never be confounded.

But my subject also impresses me with the fact that when people start to follow Christ they must not expect smooth sailing. These disciples got into the small boats, and I have no doubt they said: "What a beautiful day this is! What a smooth sea! What a bright sky this is! How delightful is sailing in this boat! And as for the waves under the keel of the boat, why they only make the motion of our little boat the more delightful." But when the winds swept down and the sea was tossed into wrath, then they found that following Christ was not smooth sailing. So you have found it; so I have found it. Did you ever notice the end of the life of the apostles of Jesus Christ? You would say, if ever men ought to have had a smooth life, a smooth departure, then those men, the disciples of Jesus Christ ought to have had such a departure and such a life. St. James lost his head. St. Philip was hung to death on a pillar. St. Matthew had his life dashed out with a halbert. St. Mark was dragged to death through the streets. St. James the Less was beaten to death with a fuller's club. St. Thomas was struck through with a spear. They did not find following Christ smooth sailing. Oh, how they were all tossed in the tempest! John Huss in the fire; Hugh McKail in the hour of martyrdom; the Albigenses, the Waldenses, the Scotch Covenanters—did they find it smooth sailing? But why go into history when we can draw from our own memory illustrations of the truth of what I say? Some young man in a store trying to serve God, while his employer scoffs at Christianity; the young men in the same store, antagonistic to the Christian religion, teasing him, tormenting him about his religion, try to get him mad. They succeed in getting him mad, saying: "You're a pretty Christian!" Does that young man find it smooth sailing when he tries to follow Christ? Or, you remember a Christian girl. Her father despises the Christian religion; her mother despises the Christian religion; her brothers and sisters scoff at the Christian religion; she can hardly find a quiet place in which to say her prayers. Did she find it smooth sailing when she tried to follow Jesus Christ? Oh, no! All who would live the life of the Christian religion must suffer persecution; if you do not find it in one way, you will get it in another way. The question was asked: "Who are those nearest the throne?" And the answer came back: "These are they who came up out of great tribulation—great flailing, as the original has it; great flailing, great pounding—and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." Oh, do not be disheartened! Take courage. You are in glorious companionship. God will see you through all trials and He will deliver you. My subject also impresses me with the fact that good people sometimes get very much frightened.

In the tones of these disciples as they rushed into the back part of the boat, I find they are frightened almost to death. They say: "Master, carest Thou not that we perish?" They had no reason to be frightened, for Christ was in the boat. I suppose if we had been there we would have been just as much affrighted. Perhaps more. In all ages very good people get very much affrighted. It is often so in our day, and men say: "Why, look at the bad lectures; look at the various errors going over the church of God; we are going to founder; the church is going to perish; she is going down." Oh, how many good people are affrighted by iniquity in our day, and think the church of Jesus Christ is going to be overthrown, and are just as much affrighted as were the disciples of my text. Don't worry, don't fret, as though iniquity were going to triumph over righteousness. A lion goes into a cavern to sleep. He lies down with his shaggy mane covering the paws. Meanwhile the spiders spin a web across the mouth of the cavern and say: "We have captured him." Gossamer thread after gossamer thread, until the whole front of the cavern is covered with the spider's web, and the spiders say: "The lion is done; the lion is fast." After a while the lion has got through sleeping, he rouses himself, he shakes his mane, he walks out into the sunlight: he does not even know the spider's web is spun, and with his voice he shakes the mountain. So men come spinning their sophistries and skepticism about Jesus Christ; He seems to be sleeping. They say: "We have captured the Lord; He will never come forth again upon the nation; Christ is captured forever. His religion will never make any conquest among men." But after a while the Lion of the tribe of Judah will rouse Himself and come forth to shake mightily the nations. What's a spider's web to the aroused lion? Give truth and error a fair grapple and truth will come off victor.

But there are a great many good people who get affrighted in other respects; they are affrighted in our day about revivals. They say: "Oh! this is a strong religious gale; we are afraid the church of God is going to be upset, and there are going to be a great many people brought into the church that are going to be of no use to it;" and they are affrighted whenever they see a revival taking hold of the churches. As though a ship Captain, with five thousand bushels of wheat for a cargo, should say some day, coming upon deck: "Throw overboard all the cargo;" and the sailors should say: "Why, Captain, what do you mean? Throw over all the cargo?" "Oh," says the Captain, "we have a peck of chaff that has got into this five thousand bushels of wheat, and the only way to get rid of the chaff is to throw all the wheat overboard." Now, that is a great deal wiser than the talk of a great many Christians who want to throw overboard all the thousands and tens of thousands of souls who are the subjects of revivals. Throw all overboard because they are brought into the kingdom of God through great revivals, because there is a peck of chaff, a quart of chaff, a pint of chaff! I say, let them stay until the last day; the Lord will divide the chaff from the wheat. Do not be afraid of a great revival. Oh, that such gales from heaven might sweep through all our churches! Oh, for such days as Richard Baxter saw in England, and Robert McCheyne saw in Dundee! Oh, for such days as Jonathan Edwards saw in Northampton! I have often heard my father tell of the fact that in the early part of this century a revival broke out at Somerville, N. J.; and some people were very much agitated about it. They said: "Oh, you are going to bring too many people into the church at once;" and they sent down to New Brunswick to get John Livingston to stop the revival. Well, there was no better soul in all the world than John Livingston. He went and looked at the revival; they wanted him to stop it. He stood in the pulpit on the Sabbath, and looked over the solemn auditory, and he said: "This, brethren, is in reality the work of God; beware how you try to stop it." And he was an old man, leaning heavily upon his staff—a very old man. And he lifted that staff, and took hold of the small end of the staff, and began to let it fall slowly through between the finger and the thumb, and he said: "Oh, thou impenitent, thou art falling now—falling from life, falling away from peace and heaven, falling as certainly as the cane is falling through my hand—falling certainly, though perhaps falling slowly!" And the cane kept on falling through John Livingston's hand. The religious emotion in the audience was overpowering, and men saw a type of their doom, as the cane kept falling and falling, until the knob of the cane struck Mr. Livingston's hand, and he clasped it stoutly and said: "But the grace of God can stop you as I stopped that cane;" and then there was gladness all through the house at the fact of pardon and peace and salvation. "Well," said the people after the service, "I guess you had better send Livingston home; he is making the revival worse." Oh, for gales from heaven to sweep all the continents! The danger of the church of God is not in revivals.

Again, my subject impressed me with the fact that Jesus was God and man in the same being. Here He is in the back part of the boat. Oh, how tired He looks; what sad dreams He must have! Look at His countenance; He must be thinking of the cross to come. Look at Him, He is a man—bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh. Tired, He falls asleep; He is a man. But then I find Christ at the prow of the boat; I hear Him say: "Peace, be still;" and I see the storm kneeling at His feet, and the temptests folding their wings in His presence: He is a God.

If I have sorrow and trouble, and want sympathy, I go and kneel down at the back part of the boat and say: "Oh, Christ! weary one of Gennesaret, sympathize with all my sorrows, man of Nazareth, man of the cross." A man, a man. But if I want to conquer my spiritual foes, if I want to get the victory over sin, death and hell, I come to the front of the boat, and I kneel down, and I say: "Oh, Lord Jesus Christ, Thou who dost hush the tempest, hush all my grief, hush all my temptation, hush all my sin!" A man, a man; a God, a God.

I learn once more from this subject that Christ can hush a tempest.

It did seem as if everything must go to ruin. The disciples had given up the idea of managing the ship; the crew were entirely demoralized; yet Christ rises, and He puts His foot on the storm, and it crouches at His feet. Oh, yes! Christ can hush the tempest. You have had trouble. Perhaps it was the little child taken away from you—the sweetest child of the household, the one who asked the most curious questions, and stood around you with the greatest fondness, and the spade cut down through your bleeding heart. Perhaps it was an only son, and your heart has ever since been like a desolate castle, the owls of the night hooting among the fallen arches and the crumbling stairways. Perhaps it was an aged mother. You always went to her with your troubles. She was in your home to welcome your children into life, and when they died she was there to pity you; that old hand will do you no more kindness; that white lock of hair you put away in the casket or in the locket didn't look as it usually did when she brushed it away from her wrinkled brow in the home circle or in the country church. Or your property gone, you said: "I have so much bank stock. I have so many government securities, I have so many houses, I have so many farms—all gone, all gone." Why, sir, all the storms that ever trampled with their thunders, all the shipwrecks, have not been worse than this to you. Yet you have not been completely overthrown. Why? Christ says: "I have that little one in My keeping. I can care for him as well as you can, better than you can, O bereaved mother!" Hushing the tempest. When your property went away, God said: "There are treasures in heaven, in banks that never break." Jesus hushing the tempest. There is one storm into which we will all have to run. The moment when we let go of this world and try to take hold of the next, we will want all the grace possible. Yonder I see a Christian soul rocking on the surges of death; all the powers of darkness seem let out against that soul—the swirling wave, the thunder of the sky, the shriek of the wind, all seem to unite together; but that soul is not troubled; there is no sighing, there are no tears; plenty of tears in the room at the departure, but he weeps no tears—calm, satisfied and peaceful; all is well. By the flash of the storm you see the harbor just ahead, and you are making for that harbor. All shall be well, Jesus being our guide.

Into the harbor of heaven now we glide;
We're home at last, home at last,
Softly we drift on the bright, silv'ry tide,
We're home at last.

Glory to God! all our dangers are o'er,
We stand secure on the glorified shore;
Glory to God! we will shout evermore,
We're home at last.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION feet of logs are cut in the State of Maine annually. The name, Pine Tree State, was acquired years ago, but Spruce Tree State would now be more appropriate. Although there are millions of pine yet standing, the palmy days of that tree, in a commercial sense, long since departed, and the spruce, prolific and hardy, is the mainstay of the lumber trade. Whatever the case may be in other States, Maine has nothing to fear from the denudation of her uplands. The spruce is a prolific tree, renewing its growth in a few years, thus filling up the gaps made by the lumberman's ax, and soon producing a second growth or aftermath. Many townships on the Penobscot have been lumbered over twice and some three times, while in Hancock County there is more timber standing to-day than there was twenty years ago.

AN old farmer couple brought in two $1,000 United States bonds to an Adrian, Mich., banker which they had been ignorantly hoarding since the second year after the war, and until the cashier told them they had been called in in 1874 they supposed the bonds had been bearing interest all the while. Then the bank man consoled them with the statement that the interest on $2,000 for fifteen years at 3 per cent. would have amounted to $900 if the bonds had been cashed and the money put into the bank.

CAPT. CHAS. JOHANSEN, of Tacoma, is building a small boat in which he proposes to sail around the Horn to London and then return to the States and exhibit the boat at the World's Fair. The boat will be twenty feet long, built of native fir, cedar and oak, and will be a model of strength for so small a ship. Johansen has invented a drag, which will be thrown out in dangerous storms, and it is claimed by this means the most terrific hurricane can be weathered by the little craft.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 22.

Lesson Text: "Close of Solomon's Reign." I Kings xi., 26-43—Golden Text: Eccles. xii., 13—Commentary.

26. "Jeroboam the son of Nebat." Over twenty times is this man, whom we now meet for the first time, thus mentioned in the two books of Kings, and in most places it is as "Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin." He became the first King of the ten tribes and set up the two golden calves at Dan and Bethel for Israel to worship. (Chap. xii., 26-30.) His name, according to Young, signifies "Enlarger," and he was certainly an expert in the way of enlarging the sins of Israel. There must be some reason why the Holy Spirit has recorded the facts that he was an Ephrathite of Zereda; that he was Solomon's servant; that his mother's name was Zeruah, and that she was a widow. Every word the Holy Spirit has written is significant and important, and if we cannot at first see anything in such statements as these, let us read them all the more prayerfully, relying upon the Spirit to give us light. I only call attention to the fact that two other widows are mentioned in this first book of Kings (chapters vii., 14; xvii., 9); but we knew the name of none but this one. (See Luke ii., 37; vii., 12; xxi., 2, 3.)

"Even he lifted up his hand against the King." At the beginning of Solomon's reign it was written that the Lord his God had given him rest on every side, and that there was neither adversary nor evil occurrent (chap. v., 4), but now all is changed. "When a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." (Prov. xvi., 7); but Solomon's ways were not now pleasing unto the Lord, and both Jehovah and Elohim were stirring up adversaries against him (verses 14, 23), besides this enemy in his own household.

27, 28. "And this was the cause that he lifted up his hand against the King." The most of our lesson to-day is an opening up of this sentence, showing that Jeroboam's rebellion was of Jehovah.

29-31. "The Prophet Ahijah. the Shilonite, found him in the way." Here is another man whom we now meet for the first time; but what a contrast to Jeroboam, for Ahijah is twice called by that exalted name, "Servant of Jehovah (chapters xiv., 18; xv., 29), and he bears the word of Jehovah. As to Jeroboam, he is found in the way, no doubt in the way of industrious service in the position in which Solomon had exalted him, little thinking that he was also in the way to a kingdom. Literally he was in the way out of Jerusalem, and probably on the way to oversee the work appointed to him. He is clad in a new garment, and as the prophet meets him he seizes the garment, rends it in twelve pieces and hands ten of the pieces to Jeroboam, by this rather startling but very significant act assuring him that the Lord God of Israel will rend the ten tribes from Solomon and give them to him.

33 "Because that they have forsaken me, * * * and have not walked in my ways." Passing over, for the present, the verses referring to what God will do for David's and Jerusalem's sake, we continue the story of Jeroboam, and here is the reason why ten-twelfths of the kingdom is to pass from Solomon to him. Wisdom and her ways give peace, prosperity and true happiness; but if we forsake wisdom and give ourselves to folly we must expect to reap as we sow.

35. "I will take the kingdom out of his son's hand and will give it unto thee, even ten tribes." As I notice the ten or more "I wills" of God in this lesson and wonder why God should select Jeroboam, I can only think of the words of the Spirit in Dan. iv., 32. 35: "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men and giveth it to whomsoever He will; He doeth according to His will in the army of Heaven and among the inhabitants of earth; and none can stay His hand or say unto Him, What doest Thou?"

37. "And I will take thee, and thou shalt reign according to all that thy soul desireth, and shalt be King over Israel." Here is a secret of the heart laid open by the great searcher of hearts, who is often pleased to give us what our hearts desire that thus He may prove us to see whether we will walk in His ways or not. We read that Solomon gave the Queen of Sheba all her desire, but here is a greater than Solomom granting to Jeroboam his soul's desire; and the same Lord is saying to us: "Whatsoever ye shall ask in My Name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son;" and again: "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive;" but He that pondoreth the heart considers whether we earnestly desire what we ask for, and desire it for His glory. (John xiv., 13; Matt. xxi., 22; Prov. xxiv., 12.) It may be that Jeroboam never breathed his soul's desire to be King to a single person, but God notices the things that come into our mind, every one of them. (Ezek. xi., 5.)

38. "If thou wilt harken, * * * I will be with thee." Not only is the Kingdom promised to Jeroboam, but God offers to make it permanent if he will only be obedient. The Lord Himself is the true King, and He will establish any one who will truly represent Him by obeying His commands, walking in His ways, and doing right in His sight.

32, 34, 36. "For my servant David's sake." We return now to the reason why the whole kingdom was not to be rent from Solomon, and we find this as the first reason. Four times in this lesson Jehovah speaks of him as "David my servant," and twice we find the expression "For my servant David's sake," and it is also said, "because he kept my commandments and my statutes." This was the manner of David's life, taken as a whole, and his love for the statutes and commandments of the Lord is fully told forth in Psalm cxix. This it is that delights the Lord and brings from Him the riches of His grace. Jesus the Son of David fulfilled all righteousness, and it is for His sake that we receive forgiveness and all the benefits of His salvation.

"And for Jerusalem's sake, the city which I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel." See also verses 13, 36; Israel was a chosen people, Jerusalem a chosen city, David a chosen servant, and all to magnify the name of Jehovah; when they failed to do this He delivered them to their enemies to be chastened, as it is written: "You only have I known of all the families of the earth, therefore will I punish you for all your iniquities."

39. "I will for this afflict the seed of David, but not forever." David and his obedience brought blessing, Solomon and his sins brought affliction, but inasmuch as God's covenant with David is forever (II Sam. vii., 12-16), therefore there will be a restoration and the Kingdom shall be established in the True David in due time (Isa. ix., 6, 7; Luke i., 32, 33).

40. "Solomon sought therefore to kill Jeroboam." Thus did Saul to David, but not thus did David to Saul, not even to Shimer when he cursed and threw stones. Death is the devil's weapon; he who walks with God leaves vengeance to Him, that is to God, and does not take matters into his own hands.

42, 43. "Solomon slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David his father." Forty years a King, riches and wisdom and honor unprecedented bestowed upon him, yet he acts as a fool; a thousand wives and one son, and that son robbed of his inheritance by his father's sins. Is it not a sad story? But was Solomon saved? Where we have no clear testimony we cannot say positively. We may hope that ere he went out to meet God he truly repented and turned to Him. How is it with you, dear reader?—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Persons in Switzerland in the habit of handling bank notes printed in green are said to suffer from irritant poisoning.

It is stated that one can use the graphophone as a recorder of coughs, thereby enabling the physician to compare one cough with another.

The collection of Corean books lately acquired by the British Museum possesses considerable interest and importance. It consists of Corean editions of the Chinese classics, of native historical works, and of novels.

It is an interesting fact that the dividing line between the peaches and the nectarines is so faintly defined that the seeds of the one will often reproduce the other, while the fruits of both kinds have occasionally been met with on the same branch.

The German naval authorities are said to have been making experiments lately with a torpedo boat built of compressed paper. The vessel is eleven feet long, and was found to show great strength and more elasticity when rammed by another boat.

The skin of the whale is from two inches to two feet thick, that of a large specimen weighing thirty tons. The rhinoceros is the thickest-skinned quadruped, with a hide so tough as to resist the claws of the lion or tiger, the sword, or the balls of the old-fashioned musket.

Fromentine, a new alimentary substance consisting of the embryo of wheat reduced to flour, is said to contain three times more nitrogenous substance than meat, and a considerable proportion of sugar. It is suggested that it may advantageously replace powdered meat as a concentrated food.

Since August sterilized milk has been furnished to children under treatment at the Philadelphia Polyclinic. The milk is sterilized by the Visiting Nurse society of Philadelphia, and taken to the child by the nurse in attendance, in the bottles in which it is prepared. Milk and bottles are furnished the parents at cost.

A very simple method of inducing sleep in cases of persistent insomnia, and one that has succeeded where many drugs have failed, is simply to administer a moderate amount of warm liquid food before the patient goes to bed. This diverts the blood from the brain to the abdominal organs, and takes away the cerebral excitement that precludes sleep.

A sailing vessel of new construction has undergone a successful trial at Southampton, England. Its peculiar feature is the shape of the submerged part, which is that of a W, with the angles well rounded off. The two keels are of brass, and hollow, so that the water flows through them from end to end. The vessel possesses remarkable buoyancy.

A new use for diamonds—as an assistant to marksmen—has been discovered. The diamonds are fixed in the front and back sights of rifles, and it is said they enable the marksmen to take a quick and correct aim even in a bad light. The brilliants are so fitted that immediately the piece is brought to the shoulder the rays in the gems assist the alignment, and the eye takes aim without the least hesitation.

Electricity in Coal Mining.

Electricity has been brought into use as a motor for coal mining. A machine of the kind has been in practical operation every day at the mines of the Shawnee and Iron Point Coal Company, Shawnee, Ohio, since the first of May. It only requires 3½ minutes to make a cut 5½ feet deep and three feet face. The cuts are made and the cutter bar withdrawn within four minutes, and the machine moved ready for another cut in less than 10 minutes. It does not require any effort on the part of the attendant while the machine is at work. At this rate, six cuts per hour, or sixty cuts per day of 10 hours, can be easily made, and the machine will under-cut 200 tons of coal. This is the capacity of the first machine which is now in operation, it being the opinion of those able to judge that under favorable conditions 300 tons of coal could be under-cut per day.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

Further Details About Dom Pedro's Overthrow.

The Revolt Confined to the Military and Students.

It is learned from the advices brought by a steamer from Rio Janeiro to London that the revolution in Brazil was precipitated by the attempt of the Government to remove disaffected troops stationed at Rio Janeiro to the provinces. The revolt was confined to the military and students. The populace were passive. The only act of bloodshed was the attack upon Minister-of-Marine Ladario, who was shot in three places. He is recovering from the effects of his wounds.

An Englishman, the agent of an important English bank at Rio Janeiro, who was aboard the Atrato, said: "The Ministers were made prisoners. Before the arrival of the Emperor, the Premier handed in his resignation, but said nothing to the Emperor about it. We knew nothing of the Provisional Government. Business was suspended. The greatest fears were entertained, not of the soldiers, but of the blacks. On Sunday the telegraph was seized, No messages were delivered, not even those addressed to the British Consul. I went to the Consulate at ten o'clock in the morning, and was stopped by soldiers. Mr. Nicolini, the acting British Consul, was stopped also. We feared that exchange would fall to nothing, but the Provisional Government notified the English bank managers that if they allowed exchange to fall, their establishment would be suppressed. The Provisional Government also offered to guard the bank, but this offer was declined.

"I saw the Emperor on a balcony guarded by soldiers. Nothing could exceed the feeling of kindness which every one, including the Provisional Ministers, entertained toward him. The cowardice of those who ought to have resisted was contemptible. The wealthy classes were timid rather than indifferent. The old loyal feeling began to wear out after two days. The republican leaders had intended to issue a proclamation in December, but, seeing that the National Guard was increased, they resolved on a coup d'etat. I do not believe that the north is strong enough to separate. The only possible secessionist movement will be from the Germans. We have 250 passengers who are fleeing from the country.

"The Rio Legislature on the 18th approved a reconstruction of the Constitution on the basis of a thorough democracy. The same day was a public holiday throughout Brazil. General da Fonseca is officially styled President of the Republic, and Dom Pedro ex-Emperor. On the officers' uniforms a star replaces the crown. On the 20th the official proclamations were dated the 'fourth day of the Brazilian Republic.'

"The Minister of Marine at the head of a small body of sailors and marines, tried to suppress what he believed to be a revolt of the infantry at their barracks; but the marines fraternized with the rebels, who summoned the Minister to surrender. This he refused to do pointblank, and tried to draw his revolver. The soldiers immediately shot him down in the presence of either General da Fonseca or his aide. General da Fonseca and the disaffected troops anticipated that the Government would move against them at the head of two regiments of cavalry, and a battery of artillery surrounded the Santa Anna Barracks, where the Ministers had assembled. The troops inside fraternized with those outside. The barrack gates were thrown open, and the Ministers witnessed General da Fonseca's triumphal entry and exit, saluted by the troops. With the exception of the foregoing incident, this concluded the revolution."

When the revolution started, thousands of students armed themselves with revolvers, rifles and swords, and threatened to kill the Emperor and his family. A boat manned by students patroled the harbor, it being their intention to intercept the Emperor while he was embarking and do him an injury,

The adhesion to the Republic by persons of high position who were supposed to be trustworthy monarchists astonishes and discourages the supporters of the Imperial Government, and increases their fears that the Republic is founded on a permanent basis.

THE LABOR WORLD.

VERMONT monument marble is being shipped to Australia.

GOVERNOR LADD, of Rhode Island, was a printers' devil years ago.

HUNDREDS of carpenters will be employed in rebuilding Lynn, Mass.

THE Labor press generally indorse the Brotherhood of Ball Players.

THE plumbers and tinsmiths of New Haven, Conn., have adopted the nine hour rule.

LABOR COMMISSIONER LAMB, of Minnesota, favors compulsory education in that State.

IT is not permitted in Switzerland to compel employes to work at night in factories or mills.

SEVERAL New York unions use the Australian system of voting when selecting officers.

THE Knights of Labor have raised their per capita tax from twenty-four cents a year to forty cents.

WITHIN six years the Brotherhood of Carpenters has paid out $279,250 in death, disability and sick benefits.

OUT of the 506 strikes that occurred in England and Scotland last year 260 were successful. The rest were failures.

CIGARMAKERS UNION No. 144, of New York city, has raised money for the Union cigarmakers who suffered by the Lynn fire.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, says that personally he is not in favor of restricting immigration.

HEREAFTER San Francisco masons will not handle any granite or other kind of building stone that may have been quarried or cut by convicts.

THE iron founders' union of Great Britain is eighty years old. It has 10,000 members and owns $100,000. The workmen average $8.20 to $10 a week.

WHEN the new Central Labor Union is organized the Trades Sections will be re-established. At one time the Central Labor Union had ten different sections.

THE unions of Victoria, Australia, will soon erect a $5000 statue to commemorate the adoption of the eight hour system, which has been in vogue there over twenty years.

BUILDING trades unions in Indianapolis are thinking over an arrangement which will prevent one trade from striking unless kindred trades which might be affected have first given their consent.

THERE is a tendency all around to prevent the discussion of politics at trades or labor union meetings. Old time unionists say that political discussions do incalculable harm to the unions which permit them,

THERE are 196 women operators in the great operating room of the Western Union in New York city. In this room a husband and wife are working side by side. They are perfectly matched in skill, but the man gets $15 more a month than the woman.

LATER NEWS.

DR. E. C. HIGBEE, State Superintendent of Public Schools of Pennsylvania, has died at Lancaster, aged fifty-nine years.

WARREN LELAND, JR., the well-known hotel proprietor of Long Branch, N. J., has made an assignment of all his property to Joseph McDermott, a lawyer of Freehold. The liabilities, including mortgages, are $162,000.

THE injunction obtained by the electric light companies, of New York city, restraining the city from interfering with their property was dissolved, and preparations were at once made to cut down defective wires.

THE State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, which met at Harrisburg, Penn., decided in favor of giving farmers the same protection enjoyed by manufacturers and against compulsory education.

TWO brothers, John and Alexander McKellar, aged twenty-one and twenty-seven years respectively, were buried alive by the cave-in of a sand pit near Cassonville, Mich.

THE Huron mine office and boarding house at Hancock, Mich., has been burned, and two Finnish women and one child perished in the flames.

A JOINT resolution was adopted in both houses of the Legislature at Richmond, Va., urging Virginia's Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for holding the World's Fair at Washington.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL HASTINGS, of Pennsylvania, has reported to the War Department that the National Guard of his State comprises 606 commissioned officers and 7860 enlisted men, and that the total number of men in the State available for duty is 609,905.

THE Pan-American Congress held a short session at which the committees to have charge of the different subjects to be considered by the Congress were appointed.

SECRETARY AND MRS. BLAINE and their son, Walter, went to Baltimore to attend the dinner given by General Felix Agnus to Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Blaine.

THREE little boys broke through the ice while skating at Port Hope, Ontario, and were drowned.

AN artillery officer and a sailor have been arrested in St. Petersburg for complicity with an attempt on the life of the Czar of Russia.

THE mangled body of a woman supposed to be another of "Jack the Ripper's" victims, was found among the ballast of a vessel which arrived at Middesborough, England, from London.

THE South Carolina Civil Rights law, which provided that the same accommodation must be furnished for both races by railroads, hotels, theatres, etc., has been repealed by the State Legislature.

THOMAS SPOONER was hanged at Port Allen, La., for the murder of Seth Sevearingen, and Carter Williamson for the murder of his wife at Dorseyville, La.

A BOILER at Randall Brothers & Co.'s sawmill, Covington, Tenn., exploded, completely demolishing the building and killing Fireman Jones and Mr. Stewart, one of the firm. Two of the employes were seriously injured.

HARRY WALTERS fell into a vat in which he was boiling maple syrup at Union Springs, Ala., and was scalded to death.

SO serious has the epidemic of diphtheria in Canton District, W. Va., become that the County Board of Health has directed the erection of a large hospital in the afflicted district, and will send a competent staff of physicians to take charge of it. Many deaths have occurred.

THREE magazines, containing ten tons of nitro-glycerine, were blown up at North Clarendon, Penn. Three oil derricks were wrecked, twenty-five thousand barrels of oil burned, and windows shattered for a distance of a mile around. Loss $70,000.

THE American Federation of Labor in session at Boston made provision for a strike fund in preparation for the demand for the eight-hour day on May 1.

ANOTHER man has been killed by an electric shock in New York city; and a vigorous onslaught was made on the overhead wires by city officials, with the result that the town was left in comparative darkness by night.

A FLOOD in the Conemaugh River carried off several bridges and did other damage at Johnstown, Penn.

THREE men were killed by a coal train running through an open drawbridge over the Overpeck River near Hackensack, N. J.

MISS ETTA DURGIN, of Dover, N. H., while walking on the track in the railroad yard, was run over and killed by a shifting train.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, ex-President Cleveland and Justice Fuller will participate in the centennial celebration in New York city of the first sitting of the United States Supreme Court.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, ex-President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, committed suicide at Wormley's Hotel, Washington, by shooting himself in the head. He was a prominent Philadelphia lawyer.

DURING the progress of an anti-Semitic meeting at Vienna a riot occurred between the Radical German Nationalists and Austrian Conservatives. Five of the participants were injured.

A PORTUGUESE force in Africa, under Serpa Pinto, picked a quarrel with a savage tribe called Makololo, and butchered hundreds of them.

AN exhibition of ancient Russian curios will be held at Moscow by the Russian Archæological Society. The church dignitaries have refused to send their treasures.

MORE than $10,000,000 have been expended on the fortifications of Spezzia, which is now the strongest maritime fortress in Italy.

AVENUE OF CEDARS.

A Wonderful Railroad That Leads From Tokio to Nikko.

Forty Miles of Trees, Imposing in Their Grandeur.

The Japanese, when they entombed, at Nikko, Iyeyasu, one of their greatest statesmen and heroes, the founder of the Tokugawa dynasty of military rulers, whose power came to an end only with the revolution of 1868, after lasting three centuries, planted better than they knew when they built an almost straight road from Tokio to the sacred ground at Nikko, lined the greater distance on either hand with pines and cedars, whose fragrant breath and giant tops perfume and shadow the path. Since then 300 years have come and gone, adding year by year ring growths, till now these forest giants guard the way, mature and vigorous, as if age only added to their strength. This avenue of cedars reaches almost forty miles of the way from Tokio to Nikko. I have seen avenues of oak at Windsor and Buckingham maybe two miles or over long; but think of it! a roadway, graded level, about twenty feet wide, curbed at both sides, with living water running, and with steeply-sloping banks from six to twelve feet high, and upon these in an endless procession the great cedars of Japan. I wonder if the world elsewhere can match it.

Noble trees impress most people; with me, never before had I felt the dignity, the majesty, that trees like these could give as an expression of human emotion. The desire which the descendants and successors of the great Iyeyasu had to embody in a fitting way their reverence for his—to them—godlike powers could not possibly have been displayed in a grander manner than is seen to-day in this wonderful avenue of cedars. They stretch along mile after mile, sometimes only singly in a straight line close together, the swelling bases quite touching each other, and then they stretch out in couples and triplets. Often twin trees seem to spring from one base. Nowhere is there absoluteness of straight line, but everywhere that delightful unbalanced symmetry peculiar to Japanese art and which Nature only teaches.

The cedars vary in diameter from two feet to six feet. The bark is reddish, thin and close set in rather narrow parallel strips. The trunks are straight and uniformly round, reaching 50 to 75 feet in height before branching much, and reaching an altitude of 130 to 180 feet. The branches are not large in proportion to the trunks, so that trees stand close together, interlacing their shade.

We entered this avenue from the railway station, Utsu-no-miya, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having arranged for jin-riki-shas and extra men to pull us all the way to Nikko, expecting to reach there before dark, but it was nine Japanese ri, equal to about 23 English miles, and a moderate upgrade all the way, and it was 9 o'clock at night before we reached Nikko.

Solemn and imposing indeed was the shadowed way during the afternoon hours and short twilight, but doubly solemn as night settled down and nothing could be distinguished. The jin-riki-shamen seemed to feel their way with their feet; a paper lantern with a tallow candle lighted the space that a firefly would. The banks of the roadway were quite above our heads, but one after another we could see the great trunks of the cedars leading up till lost in the upper darkness. Every now and then the "riky" men would startle us by "Ha," then "Sh," "Sorya," the expression of warning, and then some gray ghost of a belated traveler would silently slide by. Then we would see glimmering lanterns ahead and long stretches of pack-horses loaded with charcoal, baled rice and bamboo poles would go noisily by. There was no wind, no insect sounds. At intervals of two or three miles we would come to a large village built on either side of the road, at which point the avenue of cedars ceases, only to commence solidly and uninterruptedly again at the end of the village street.

At Nikko the avenue practically ends and there the largest and oldest of the cedars group themselves in forest-like masses around the great Shogun's tomb. —*Detroit Free Press.*

When you kill time it is your own.

Making an Æolian Harp.

Have any of our young friends ever seen an æolian harp? It is a musical instrument made by the Greeks many centuries ago and hung among the trees or where the wind could blow upon it, making a low, soft, musical sound.

Thay are very easily made and inexpensive, for most of the material can be found about the house. "Wax a piece of button-hole twist about two and a half feet long; tie each end strongly to a small peg and thrust the pegs down the crevice between the two sashes of your southern or western window, stretching the silk as tightly as possible. It will surprise you, the sweetness and variety of the tones the wind will bring from it. Having done this you may be moved to go further and prepare a more elaborate æolian harp.

"Take some quarter-inch wood and make a box the length of your window frame, four or five inches deep, and six or seven inches wide. Bore a few small holes in a circle near what will be the upper side of the back of the box when placed in the window with the open side of the box, fasten two bridges like violin bridges, one at each end, and stretch on them several strings of fine catgut, contriving a series of screw-pins to aid in the tight stretching necessary, and allow of their being tuned to one note. Then raise your sash on the windy side of the house, and the wind passing through the hole and over the strings will in its rising and falling make sweet music."—*New York Journal.*

Ideas of a Future Life.

The Iroquois and Hurons believed in a country for the souls of the dead, which they called the "country of ancestors." This is to the west, from which direction their traditions told that they had migrated. Spirits must go there after death by a very long and painful journey, past many rivers, and at the end of a narrow bridge fight with a dog like Cerberus, and some may fall into the water and be carried away over precipices. This road is all on the earth; but several of the Indian tribes consider the milky way to be the path of souls, those of human beings forming the main body of the stars, and their dogs, which also have souls, running on the sides. In their next world the Indians do the same as they customarily do here, but without life's troubles.

The Israelites believed in a doubling of the person by a shadow, a pale figure, which after death descended under the earth and there led a sad and gloomy existence. The abode of these poor beings was called Sheol. There was no recompense, no punishment. The greatest comfort was to be among ancestors and resting with them. There were some very virtuous men whom God carried up that they might be with him. Apart from these elect, dead men went into torpor. Man's good fortune was to be accorded a long term of years, with children to perpetuate his family and respect for his memory after death. —*Popular Science Monthly.*

Evolution of the Voice.

Darwin seems inclined to believe that, as women have sweeter voices than men, they were the first to acquire musical powers in order to attract the other sex, by which I suppose he means that the feminine voice owes its greater sweetness to more persevering culture for purposes of flirtation. I do not know whether the ladies of the present day will own this soft impeachment, or whether they will be flattered by the suggestion that their remote ancestresses lived in a perpetual leap year of courtship. Other emotions, however, besides the master passion of love, had to be expressed; joy, anger, fear and pain had all to find utterance, and the nervous centers excited by these various stimuli threw the whole muscular system into violent contractions, which, in the case of the muscles moving the chest and the vocal cords, naturally produced sound—that is to say, voice. These movements, at first accidental and purposeless, in time became inseparably associated with the emotional state giving rise to them, so as to coincide with it, and thus serve as an index or expression thereof. From this to the voluntary emission of vocal sounds is an easy step, and it is probable enough that the character of those sounds was primarily due to the imitation and modification of different natural sounds, the voices of other animals, and man's own instinctive cries."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MY DOLLS AND I.

My dolls and I, so happy are we
Under a big, broad, tall pine tree.
We call it our home, the great, green pine;
They have their hammocks and I have mine.
All a sunny morning we love to lie
Behind the green curtains, my dolls and I,
And play peek-a-boo with the bobolink,
And hear the brook singing tink-a-tink.

We make no trouble, my dolls and I,
We do not worry, we do not cry.
The barber has cut off our curly locks;
We do not fuss about pretty frocks.
For our tired mamma we know what is best—
Long, beautiful hours of perfect rest;
So I play that I am the dollies' mother,
And under the pine we take care of each other.

—*Mary F. Butts in Christian Union.*

OSTRICHES RACE FOR FIGS.

Some time ago a gentleman visited a pen of tame ostriches in South Africa. At his call two beautiful birds came up to him. Being desirous of testing their speed he arranged with the keeper that they should run a race. So he caressed the birds and showed them a handful of figs, of which they are very fond. The ostriches were held while the visitor walked to a certain distance. At a signal they were set free and began to run for the figs.

They came bounding along at a terrific rate, taking twelve or fourteen feet at a stride. They ran neck and neck for more than half the distance, their wings working like arms and making a great sound. Presently one drew ahead and, looking behind, as you may have noticed a boy in a foot-race do to see where his rival was, and finding him beaten, the winner slackened his pace and gently trotted up for the prize of figs.

A WISE BOY-KING.

So much has been written about the boy kings of Servia and Spain, and such immense quantities of ink have been devoted to describing almost every minute of their daily lives, that it will surely be with a feeling of relief that the news will be received of another child monarch having appeared upon the scene in the person of King Thantai, the quaint little nine-year-old sovereign of the great Kingdom of Annam. He is one of the queerest children imaginable, and unlike their majesties of Spain and Servia, disdains all games, sports or childish amusements. Solemnly serious and of a meditative turn of mind, he spends his days in the solitude of his palace, shunning the companions of his own age, and poring over books and manuscripts. It seems as if he already realized the heavy load of responsibility which rests on the shoulders of a sovereign, and far from trying to escape the arduous task of cramming in his little brain with the knowledge he will so much need in later years, he insists on being taught, and has already mastered the intricate difficulties of the Chinese alphabet. He is now terribly earnest in his efforts to learn French, and he is extremely particular that those who instruct him shall be conscientious and perfectly informed in all the different branches of study which he pursues. Lately an old Prince happened to be reading to his little Majesty a book on philosophy, which he explained as he read. A particularly obscure sentence caused the old man, whose faculties are probably slightly dimmed by age, to pause. King Thantai gazed at at him for a moment and then, with a slightly contemptuous smile, remarked, "You would do well in future to study beforehand the works which you undertake to explain to me." The old Prince managed to stammer out some excuse and apologies, and then precipitately retreated in order to lose no time in obeying his Royal master's commands with regard to the polishing up of his classics.

The French Government some time ago dispatched a shipload of costly and magnificent toys to the boy King, and as most of them are calculated to make him acquainted with the marvels of civilization, he has deigned to show his satisfaction with the gift. Among these royal playthings are a complete railway train, composed of six cars and an engine, which works exactly like an ordinary one, steams, puffs, and draws the train over genuine rails; a miniature steamboat, perfect in its smallest details; and a nightingale, made of gold and precious stones, which, perched on an ivory stick in a golden cage, sings the sweetest of melodies. —*New York Tribune.*

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

Saltillo.

George Wilds passed through here a few days ago selling phosphate.

W. A. Cresswell, of Eagle Foundry, visited Saltillo one day last week.

Miles Brown and wife visited their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Sollers, last week.

Mrs. James O'Niel, of Broad Top City, visited Mrs. Geo. Sleeman, a few days ago.

William Sollers has been quite sick for two weeks, with fever, but is now convalescent.

There are still a few flies to be seen. We have not had weather cold enough to freeze the whole tribe yet.

The Baptist members of the "Ladies Circle" met at the residence of Mrs. Evaline Senft on Saturday evening.

Some of our citizens have returned from court, others are detained at the Temple of Justice by tardy law suits.

The coal shipped from the Dougherty Coal Mines by George Sleeman amounted to 130 tons one day last week.

We heard the men of this town had agreed to arrest every drunken man or boy that made his appearance on the streets.

Prof. Harkins, is talking of giving a public exhibition in the town hall, to be participated in by all the school children. Admission, five cents.

Frank Harrison, of Mount Union, was visible on our streets Friday, and was busily engaged in insuring property. There are yet some uninsured dwellings here.

The colored jubilee singers were here and sang to a slim audience in the German Reformed church. The cause of this was a protracted meeting in the town hall.

The Baptist and Methodist Sunday Schools have agreed to treat the scholars and the little folks are eagerly looking forward to the time when the candy appears.

The turkeys are already being selected for Christmas dinners. A hunter shot a wild turkey at the foot of the mountain on last Tuesday eve, but was unable to find it.

It is said Mrs. David McClain sets the best hotel table for the money in Huntingdon county. Let the traveling public try the bill of fare presented by the proprietor of McClain's Hotel.

Bower Barton, the genial ticket agent at Shirleysburg, manipulated the key of the telegraphic battery at this place in lieu of Geo. Wolf, who has been attending court as a witness in the Nycum case.

A little boy was misbehaving at Methodist preaching Tuesday evening, of last week, when the preacher went back and led him up front. The dear, little fellow looked like a culprit indeed. as he sat there amid his blushes.

John Stapleton met with an accident by which he mashed his fingers at Sleeman's coal bank last week. Another employe was placing a large lump of coal on the car, when his foot slipped and the coal fell back on his breast, hurting him inwardly.

"Santa Claus" will soon be here. We saw a boxful of little trinkets made by a little girl with the intention of presenting them to her little friends. They were pretty and useful and she told me she was going to have "Chris Kingle" take them around.

—The following named comrades have been elected officeers of Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., for the ensuing year: Commander, M. L. Rex; S. V. C., J. S. Henderson; J. V. C., William Numer; Q. M. H. H. Swope; O. D., J. S. Decker; O. G., S. C. Harvey. All comrades are requested to be present at the meeting to be held next Friday evening as business of importance is to be transacted. The post commander-elect will give an oyster supper to all comrades present at that time.

Mount Union.

John S. Shaver is roofing his house, which improves the appearance thereof.

John Morrison, of Tyrone, spent Sunday in Mount Union, the guest of his sister, Miss Mary Morrison.

The Mount Union schools have closed on account of the presence of scarlet fever in that community.

It is rumored that our gay widower, Dr. E. M. Rhodes, is to be married soon. We give this merely as a rumor.

R. J. Faust, proprietor of the Mount Union tannery, who has been very ill since Thanksgiving, with cold and enlargement of the heart, is again able to be about.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hoover, aged about five years died Monday morning of scarlet fever. Several cases of this "mother dread" is reported in our borough.

Robert A. Dean leaves this week for Harrisburg to assume the duties of a brakeman on the railroad. He has long been a good citizen and an excellent neighbor. We are sorry to see him move from among us.

A Mrs. Brady, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lazier, at the furnace gave birth to a child, Sunday, December 8th, the effects of which unbalanced her mind. The first attack of insanity was apparent last Friday. On Saturday she abused her children, throwing one against the stove which caused its death. She bit her mother and gave other evidences of insanity before being secured.

The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. I. N. Moorhead, will learn with sorrow of the bereavement which has befallen them. Their little son, John, aged about 8 years, died on Sunday. The boy was taken ill with diptheria about three months ago, from which he recovered, but the dregs of the disease were still present and caused his death. The remains were brought from Hopewell to Mount Union yesterday for interment. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

Huntingdon.

The latest thing in Huntingdon is rain.

Bernard Nitz, of Altoona, was found in "Nigger" cut, dead, by the crew of the ballast train.

Wm. Conrad, brakeman on No. 1 shifter had his right hand so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. The operation was performed by Drs. Myers and Chisholm, of this place.

The merchants of Huntingdon are making very nice holiday displays. Harry Leister, tne druggist, has a very attractive window to both old and young. It represents a country school house and a coasting hill where a lot of children are coasting, the sleds, worked by machinery, go flying down the hill.

T. Wilday Black, the jeweler, has a handsome display of gold and silver watches in one window and the other contains a very handsome silver tea set and a large piece of silver ore.

Black & Co., druggists, have a fine display of books, games, and toilet articles.

W. W. Carmon devotes one window to lamps of all shapes and sizes from three inches to eight feet, and the other contains an Indian camp and all kinds of Indian relics.

Wm. Reed makes a very attractive display in his store and window. The store is arch after arch of handkerchiefs and the counters are filled with all kinds of useful and ornamental Christmas gifts.

T. S. Johnston's one window is very attractive with ladies' coats, wraps, and furs, and the other is full of various fancy articles.

J. R. Flenner has a very fine display of lamps, fine hardware, and cutlery.

Reed's Opera House drug store has a fine display of toilet articles and stationery.

Bathurst & Son's window makes one feel hungry with its display of choice candies and fine cakes.

—The Centennial Jubilee Singers from Storer College, Harper's Ferry, will give one of their grand musical entertainments in the U. B. church, Tuesday evening, December 24th. These singers were here two years ago and their entertainment gave very general satisfaction. They will undoubtly be greeted by a crowded house. A portion of the proceeds are for the use of the church.

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CHRISTMAS
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Christmas comes but once a year,
—and at—

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE

this year it comes, with all its grandure and attractions for old and young, surpassing any of our previous efforts of display and

LOWEST PRICES.

In books we take the lead. In handkerchiefs and mufflers, no one else can match us. Our plush goods consists of Albums, Dressing Cases, Smoking and Shaving Sets, Work and Handkerchief Boxes, Cuff and Collar Boxes. Their quality and price will close them all out in due time. The toy line is full and the

CHINA

department is

RICH & RARE.

The jewelry line will surprise you in quality and price. Silverware you can get here at 75 cents on the dollar. If you want to give a nice present to your friend, come here and see our solid gold rings, watches and silk umbrellas at a price that will enable yon to buy. The finest line of

CHRISTMAS TREES

and ornaments ever brought to Huntingdon is now on exhibition with us. In fact our stock is the largest, the prices the lowest, and the clerks very agreeable and obliging.

Our customers will find our store a pleasant place to stroll into in search of presents as well as staple and fancy goods.

D. S. LYNN,

Opposite Opera Block,

HUNTINGDON, - - - - PA.

FOR SALE!

A Bargain.

A Farm of 30 Acres,
—having thereon erected a—
Good Plank House,
16 x 24 feet (with good cellar), a
Good Barn, 16x50 ft.,
and other outbuildings. Excellent water near the house. There is, on the place, a
Thriving Young Orchard
of all kinds of fruit trees. This farm adjoins the Borough of Mapleton, and is in a good state of cultivation.

Also, on the same farm, is—but separate therefrom—a lot of ground having thereon erected a
New Plank House,
16x28 feet, two-story, which will also be sold.

For further information, call on or address,

JOHN BANKS,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

SEASONABLE

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloak Department.

In this Important Department, you will find Ladies' Elegant Seal Plush Coats, Wraps, and Jackets. Ladies' Plain Plaid and Striped Newmarkets, in all the latest styles and shades. Misses' and Children's Newmarkets, Havelocks, and Gretchens.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

This week, we open the Largest Stock of Furs in the county, consisting in part of Seal, Monkey, Nutria, Astrachan, Raccoon, Beaver, Lynx, and Otter Muffs, Boas, Collars, and Caps.

FURS! A Full Assortment of Children's Furs! FURS!

THE UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT

Is filled with Scarlet, Natural Wool, Saxony Wool, Merino and Ribbed Garments for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

THREE SPECIALTIES! THREE!

In Blankets, We Lead the Way!
In Gentlemen's Heavy Gloves, We Defy Competition!
In Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Shoes, We Can Please All!

Yours Very Truly,

Thos. S. Johnston,

Opera House Block, Huntingdon, Pa.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT
—OF THE—
OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE

Sensible are they who, before buying anything, take the trouble to investigate where they can get the best value in return for their money. Proceeding on in this careful path, you are bound to land at

EBY'S IN THE OPERA HOUSE,

where there is open for your inspection the

Largest and Finest Line of Ready-Made Clothing

ever brought to Huntingdon county. If you have not got your Fall and Winter Suit yet, will you please come and examine ours?

Men's Fine Dress Overcoats! Overcoats!

We have on our counters, the Finest Line of Light and Heavy-Weight Coats ever seen in this place. Men's Fine Dress Meltons at $10.00. We have them in eight different colors.

Boys' and Children's Clothing! Clothing!

We have them, and the prices will sell them. **Knee Pants Suits** from $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, up. Children's and Boys' Overcoats, from 4 to 13 years, $2.00, up. From 15 to 18 years, Satin-faced, in Meltons, $6.50 to $7.00.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Gents' Furnishing Goods!

We can scarcely mention anything about this line of goods, only we can say we have them, as our windows will show you. Our Great Underwear Sale will commence to-day and continue until you have got yours from us.

Do we refund money in case of dissatisfaction? Of course we do, and without any bickering or bantering, too, but that is no more than any first-class house will do. Buy your Fall Suit from us and you will not want to return it. It will fit you perfectly and please you so well that you will return only to buy your Overcoat and Furnishings.

W. E. EBY,

Opera House, HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Dec. 18, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—One week until Christmas.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday mornfng.

—For Choice Irish Potatoes, at 65 cents per bushel, send to Ewing's Mount Union, Pa.

—Harry D. Johnson, of Altoona, circulated among his Mapleton friends yesterday.

—Don't forget the musical entertainment in the U. B. church next Tuesday evening.

—50 cents will buy a shirt and a pair of drawers at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Men's Handsome Dress Overcoats for $8, $10, and $12.50 at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—W. H. Dell had his left hand badly cut by a wedge at the Glendower sand quarry last Saturday morning.

—Mrs. G. W. Beaty, of Shirley township, visited her parents and friends in and about Mapleton this week.

—M. L. Rex has sold his interest, (eight-ninths) in the Broombaugh property to his brother, W. H. Rex.

—All members of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. are requested to be present at the meeting next Saturday evening.

—A nice fat pig weighing about 125 or 150 pounds, belonging to R. K. Potts died last Friday night. Cause of death unknown.

—Mrs. Evans has on hand many useful and ornamental Christmas articles and is receiving this week many more. Go and see them.

—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Coats and Jackets in big assortment and right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Ladies' Dress Flannels, in Plaid, Stripe, or Plain Colors, and at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard at Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter was summoned to Wilkesbarre on Monday morning on business. He expects to return home this evening.

—For Silks, Plushes, Saxony and Germantown Yarns, Handsome Ribbons, and Velveteens go to A. G. Ewing & Son's, Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. Mattie Stever has been in ill health since her return from the west, about four weeks ago, but at this writing her health is improving.

—Edward Hamel, of Philadelphia, arrived in town yesterday evening and will spend a short time with his daughter, Miss May Hamel.

—George T. Numer was taken quite ill on Monday and is very low at this writing. He has been troubled with dropsy for some time past.

—George B. Curry's store was closed last Friday by sheriff Isenberg, on judgment held by Mrs. Curry. The goods are advertised to be sold next Friday.

—Rev. W. Cramer has been ill for a few days. However, he expects to be able to fill his appointment in the U. B. church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

—D. P. Hawker, of Petersburg died of consumption. Deceased was formerly a resident of Shirleysburg. His remains were taken to the latter place for interment.

—Several Mapleton people attended the meeting of the literary society at Sherman school house, in Smith Valley, last Friday evening. They report an interesting time.

—John K. Robley whose illness was of such a character two weeks ago as to cause his many friends much apprehension is better and is in a fair way to recovery.

—R. N. McCarl left last Saturday to visit his brother at Benvenue, Dauphin county. His mother and daughter have been there for some time and will return home with him.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Broombaugh, late of Roseburg, Oregon, arrived in town a couple of weeks ago and are now visiting friends in Allegheny county. It is their intention to settle in Pennsylvania.

—Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear in all wool red, in white and gray merino and in camel's hair. All sizes from infant's sizes to the largest men's and women's sizes and at right prices at A. G. Ewing & Son's,

—Mount Hor Lodge, No. 736, I. O. O. F., of Cassville, is arranging for a big demonstration for New Year's Day. Other Lodges have been invited to participate. Mapleton Lodge, No.468, has signified its intention to be present.

—A special meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery was held in the First Presbyterian church, Tyrone, yesterday for the purpose of dissolving the pastoral relations between Rev. David Conway and the church at Williamsburg.

—The following officers of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M., of Huntingdon, for the ensuing year, were installed last Monday evening: W. M., William H. Allen; S. W., J. Irvin White; J. W., Luther B. Kline; Treas., Alexander Port; Secretary, Martin L. Shaffner.

—A local institute will be held at Petersburg next Saturday. The topics to be discussed are, written language, thought getting, reading, habits, school discipline, morality, school apparatus, salaries, are we making orignal thinkers of our pupils? and what is the order of mental growth?

—Prof. Barret of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Mention was made in the ITEM last week of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Logan and son, Frank, to visit friends in and about McAlevy's Fort. They expected to return the latter part of this week, but word reaches us that Frank was taken very ill, and their return was necessarily postponed. What the nature of his illness is, we do not know, but hope for his speedy recovery.

—Lynn's Novelty Store, opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, is headquarters for Christmas goods in this county. The large store room is filled to overflowing with the choicest stock. You can find there anything from the penny toy or book to the very expensive Christmas present. Call and see the goods. See advertisement.

—John Graham, who resides with his son- in-law, George Parmer, near the southern boundary of the borough had a paralytic stroke Wednesday morning of last week. His entire right side is paralyzed. He had heretofore been afflicted with heart disease and dropsy and these with the stroke sustained make his recovery very improbable.

—Solomon Stever, of Fairfield, Iowa, is visiting friends in this county. He is on his way from Washington D. C., where he had been in the interests of an invention for coupling rails together for which he has been granted a patent. His invention is apporently a great improvement over the present system and we hope he may realize millions from it.

—Never expect much from those whom you have befriended unless you want to experience the shock of a great disappointment. There is such a thing as gratitude but its opposite is much more common, and it is not an unusual experience for one to find that his most unrelenting and malignant foes are those upon whom he has conferred valuable favors.

—Much interest centers in the case of E. Robley vs. the Pennsylvania railroad company which will be called in court at Huntingdon this morning. Mr. Robley has brought suit for fifty thousand dollars for damages sustained in the June flood, believing said damages to have been caused by the erection of the stone arch bridge west of town. A jury of view, on order of court, visited the site yesterday. W. H. Brown, chief engineer, acted as shower for the campany, E. Robley for himself.

—Have you any friends at a distance whom you wish to remember acceptably during the holiday season? If so send them our autograph for a year's sudscription to the "neatest and newsiest" paper in the Juniata Valley, the Mapleton ITEM. No more appropriate present could be sent them. Besides giving them all the news and a great variety of choice reading matter it will be something greatly appreciated by them. Fifty-two times a year will it refresh their minds of your generosity. By all meons send them the ITEM.

—George G. Couch, formerly a resident of this county, and at one time lessee of the Fisher mill at Huntingdon, died very suddenly at his home in McVeytown last Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock, of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Couch is the gentleman who but a few weeks ago leased Andrew Wise's sand quarry near town. He had ordered lumber for the buildings, and had purchased part of the machinery. Whether his death will terminate the operations or not is not yet known. It is possible that his lease will be taken up by other parties.

—Compound locomotives, iron ties and anti-friction journal bearings are the three railroad improvements now fast making their way abroad and at home. The new locomotives save 20 per cent in fuel used. If they save this here it would add one-eight to the dividends of a road like the Central, whose fuel costs it 10 per cent of its outlay. Iron ties have saved 29 per cent of the cost of maintaining track abroad, and the like on the Pennsylvania would add 2 per cent more dividend. Anti-friction bearings are still in the experimental stage, but no one probably has any doubt that they are near at hand.

—During a performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin at Johnstown Tuesday night of last week some person started a false alarm of fire. A panic ensued and the audience in attempting to get down the narrow stair way trampled upon each other. Twelve persons were killed and more than three score injured. The opera house at Huntingdon which has no fire escapes and very insufficient means of exit will sometime be the scene of just such a horror. The ounce of prevention should be applied. [Since the above was put in type we notice that Burgess J. C. Blair has advised the proper persons to make such changes in the plan of the exit of the Huntingdon opera house as will make such a casualty impossible.]

OBITUARY.

Charles Nupper.

Sunday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock Mr. Charles Nupper died at his home in this borough. Nearly a year ago he had what he supposed was an attack of inflammatory rheumatism but which proved to be an abcess, forming at the femnr bone. He has been unable to do anything since. Dropsy and heart trouble set in, causing a general weakening of the system, which resulted in death at the time above stated.

Mr. Nupper was a native of Blair county, having been born at Springfield Furnace, September 16, 1846, being at the time of his death aged 46 years, 2 months and 29 days. He was married to Mary Jane Banks, also of Blair county, February 18, 1866, to which union were born ten children, eight of whom —1 son and 7 daugters—are still living. One daughter is married to John Hammond, of Mapleton; the other children are unmarried. His wife also survives him.

During the war he enlisted in the service, though very young, as a member of Co. B., 208th regiment, which regiment was enlisted for nine months, or during the war.

Mr. Nupper was a quiet, in obtrusive man and the sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved wife and children. The remains were interred in the cemetery at this place yesterday, Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating at the services.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver, whose illness was noted in these columns two weeks ago, died at the residence of her son, U. M. Weaver, Altoona, Tuesday night, December 10, 1889, at ten minutes of 12 o'clock. She and her husband lived at Clover Creek near Williamsburg, but both being in delicate health concluded to spend the winter among their children.

Mrs. Weaver was born November 10, 1810, in Cumberland county, this state. Her maiden name was Eldelblute. She was married to James Weaver, April 13, 1833, and to them were born nine children—three sons and six daughters. Two of the daughters preceded her to the better land. The surviving children are: F. E., of Mapleton; Ross M., of Hopewell; U. M., of Altoona; Mrs. Bell C., wife of S. S. Fluke, of Altoona; Mrs. Samantha, wife of John Householder, of McConnellstown; Mrs. Mary A. K., wife of W. B. Blake, of Hopewell, and Mrs. Rachel M., wife of Joseph Siard, of Williamsburg.

Mrs. Weaver was for many years a consistent member of Methodist Episcopal church. The remains were interred in Fairview cemetery, Altoona, Friday Morning, the services being conducted by Revs. F. M. Welsh and J. B. Stein.

Latta Grove.

Rain without ceasing.

The roads are in the worst condition we have ever seen them.

Mrs. Hannah Dell, an aged lady of this valley, who has been in poor health this fall, is slowly improving.

A. Wright, of Smith Valley, is quite ill with heart disease. He has been ailing for quite a while and at this writing is not able to be out.

John Chilcote, of Tyrone, formerly of this place, paid parents and friends a visit on Saturday and Sunday. John has been absent for some time and we were glad to see him again.

W. W. Smith, of Altoona, spent a few days with his family at this place last week. W. W. has been railroading for about two years and expects to leave the road soon and join his family again.

The meeting at Cornelius Chapel is still in progress. In has been in progress for three weeks and quite a number are seeking pardon. There has been two conversions. The meeting is being conducted by Rev. Adams.

Henry Stever, our mail carrier, met with an accident which might have proved serious. While on the road from the upper office, his horse broke through the high bridge at Greene's and threw Mr. Stever into the drain by the road-side, but fortunately the mud was deep and he did not receive any injury. With some help he soon extricated his horse from the bridge.

The Literary Society at Smith's school house on Friday night was quite interesting. The house was crowded. The question for debate was, "Resolved, that the negro has received more cruel treatment from the white men than the Indian." The question was dicussed by Messrs. H. L. Beatty, J. O. Smith, on the affirmative, R. F. Wickes and L. R. Smith on the negative.

J. G. GILLAM.

January 1, 1890.

On the above date, I will close out my business at this place. My relations with the people have been very pleasant. The patronage bestowed upon me has been more liberal than I could have expected. Our store has made a good reputation, and we do not intend that this shall be marred, simply because we are closing out.

We have a big stock of goods on hand, and are receiving additions almost daily.

Everybody Knows

we carry a well-selected stock, and we sell at extremely low prices. We want to hold your trade for our successor, and to this end we are offering big bargains in a great many lines of goods. We have many goods which must be moved from our shelves by the last of the month. We haven't space to enumerate them, but come and buy your goods from us and see if we are not offerihg big inducements.

There isn't any use in making a longer story of this. We have a big lot of goods and we are determined to sell them. Cone and see us.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

A PANIC'S AWFUL RESULT.

Another Disaster in Ill-Fated Johnstown.

Many People Trampled to Death in a Theatre.

Johnstown, Penn., the city of disasters, has had another horror. It came in the night, and though its dead and injured victims do not number more than one hundred, all told, it came upon them with even less of warning or preparation than the awful deluge of May 31. Twelve persons at least were killed and thirty-five seriously injured as a result of a fire panic at the Johnstown Opera House, which was opened to the public only a week or two ago. Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the play, and there was a large audience present, considering the very limited means which Johnstown people now find at their command for any kind of amusement purposes. During the performance the cry of "Fire!" was raised. To a people among whom any sudden warning might mean so very such, to those who had passed through the flood and had not forgotten its horrors, this cry was contagious. It spread like wild fire, and was on every lip in an instant. Terrified and panic stricken the hundreds of people in the audience rushed, over seats and struggling bodies, toward the one means of exit. There was only a single, narrow stairway, and over one another, headlong, the frightened people tumbled, regardless of the consequences.

By 1:45 o'clock A. M. nine dead bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the stairs and auditorium, and dozens upon dozens of the injured had been assisted to doctors' offices and drug stores for relief and restoration. By 2 A. M. ten dead bodies had been counted, and it seemed as if the number might yet be swelled, possibly doubled. The number of injured at that hour had reached thirty-five, and there had been only the most superficial and hasty of searches for either the rescued or the dead.

It was found necessary to turn a stream of water on the crowd from a fire engine to force it away from the doorway below, so the dead and wounded could be taken out.

When the jam was cleared the following persons were found dead upon the stairs:

Miss Clara Burns, Mrs. Nester, George Horner, Charles Fiant, Mrs. Lister, John Miller, A. Weiss, John Wyman, Richard Worthington, Isaac Tolar, John Carr and an unknown woman.

Among the seriously injured were Charles Vaughn, Albert Owens, and a man named Welmer. There were about thirty others injured.

The alarm was false, and there were many threats against the unknown man who started it.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

How a Mother and Three Children Lost Their Lives.

A terrible and peculiarly sad accident occurred the other day, by which a mother and her three children were drowned at Saukville on the Milwaukee River. A six-year-old son of Claud Augustin went to the river bank and ventured out on the ice. It suddenly broke and he fell into the water. His mother heard his cries and rushed to his rescue. Frantically throwing herself into the icy water she endeavored to save her drowning boy. In a few minutes she was beyond her depth and drowning herself. Her seventeen-year-old daughter Augusta heard the cries and hastened to the spot. Seeing her mother in the water she hastened to her rescue. The ice broke with her and she was thrown into the chilling torrent. Mother and daughter, locked together in a death struggle, sank beneath the water and ice.

They were just disappearing when a four-year-old son of Mrs. Augustin who had been with the sister toddled out on the ice. With plaintive cries of "Mamma, mamma, I want you!" he ran over the ice until he reached the hole in which his mother, his sister and his brother were buried. The little fellow saw his mother and sister sink, and threw himself, as he supposed, into his mother's arms. In an instant he was carried beneath the ice.

A man named Christian Nilssen saw the tragedy, but was powerless to render aid. He was on the rotten ice and broke several times before he reached the spot where the family had been wiped out. When he finally reached there they had disappeared.

GOVERNORS IN COUNCIL.

For a Monument to Commemorate the Declaration of Independence.

The Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire and Arizona were present in person, and eleven other States were represented by proxy, at a meeting held in Washington to petition Congress for the erection of a memorial monument at Philadelphia to Commemorate the Declaration of Independence and the one hundredth anniversary of Constitutional Government in the United States. Governor Green, of New Jersey, presided, and delivered an address giving a history of the present movement, which, he said, was started as far back as 1852.

After a general discussion a draft of a bill was adopted to be presented to Congress. It donates ten acres in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the monument, provides for a commission comprisiug one citizen from each State and Territory and thirteen citizens of Philadelphia, and asks Congress for an appropriation to erect the monument, the amount being left blank.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

How the Leading Ones Have Been Made Up by Speaker Reed.

Speaker Reed has made up the leading House Committees as follows, the first name in each case being that of the Chairman:

The Ways and Means as follows: Messrs. McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, McKenna, Payne, Lafollete, Gear, Carlisle, Mills, McMillan, Breckenridge, of Arkansas, and Flower.

Committee on Appropriations: Messrs. Cannon, Butterworth, McComas, Henderson, of Iowa; Peters, Coggswell, Belden, Morrow, Brewer, of Michigan; Randall, Forney, Sayres, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Dockery.

On Manufacturers: Messrs. Kelley, Burrows, E. B. Taylor, of Ohio; Arnold, Morse, Sanford, Wilson, of West Virginia; Bynum, Williams, of Illinois; Grimes and Fowler.

On Elections: Messrs. Powell, Houk, Cooper, Haugen, Sherman, Dalzell, Bergen, Greenhalge, Comstock, Crisp, O'Ferrell, Outwaite, Maich, Moore, of Texas, and Wike of Illinois.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

5TH DAY.—Mr. Edmunds offered a petition for the incorporation of an annex to Howard University for colored people, and Mr. Manderson presented a memorial from the State Board of Agriculture of Nebraska in favor of Chicago's claim for the World's Fair.... Bills were introduced for the admission of the States of Wyoming and Idaho into the Union, and for providing pensions for indigent parents of deceased soldiers.....Mr. Sherman offered a resolution requesting the President to invite, as fit occasions arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes between the two Governments that cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies may be referred to arbitration and peacefully adjusted by such means.

6TH DAY.—Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back adversely the bill to provide for the organization of the national banks with less than $50,000 capital ....Bills introduced and referred were ones by Mr. Chandler to amend the laws relative to the elective franchise, and one by Mr. Gray for the relief of junior naval officers....Mr. Turpie, who had offered a resolution regarding trusts, addressed the Senate in oppostion to them....Mr. Evart's bill for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an International Exposition in New York city was read the first and second time....The programme for the ceremonies in the House in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the first inauguration of George Washington was presented and adopted....The Senate in executive session confirmed a number of nominations.

7TH DAY.—Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bills heretofore introduced by him to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy; to amend sections 1529, 1530 and 1531 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the navy; and for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamers Trenton and Vandalia, and the stranding of the Nipsic, at Apia, in the Samoan Islands, and they were placed on the Calendar ...Mr. Hoar introduced a bill for a statue and monument to James Madison, and Mr. Call a bill authorizing the President to open negotiations with Spain for the acquisition of the Island of Cuba....The Senate proceeded to the House to participate in the ceremonies commemorative of the first inauguration of George Washington as President.

8TH DAY.—Among the petitions, resolutions and memorials presented and referred, were three resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, in favor of a Federal bankrupt law, of an international convention in reference to steamers crossing the Grand Banks, and of a pension law giving a pension to every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor....Petitions from various parishes in Louisiana in favor of a national election law were presented by Senators Ingalls, Sherman and Evarts....Bills were introduced by Mr. Butler for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States; by Mr. Davis to establish the Tenth Judical Circuit Court; by Mr. Gorman for an International Exposition at the National Capital in 1892, and by Mr. Stewart for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and the issue of coin certificates, to circulate as money.... Mr. Call presented the joint resolution of the Florida Legislature in favor of a national ship canal across the Florida peninsula and Mr. Gibson offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations), instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of acquiring or setting apart territory for the occupation of negro or colored citizens of the United States....Executive session.

In the House.

4TH DAY.—Charles H. Turner, member-elect from New York city was sworn in....A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint the various standing and select committees, and specifying the jurisdiction of each....Mr. Payne introduced a bill defining the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms....Mr. Springer offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to which shall be referred all propositions relating to arid lands....Mr. Hall offered a resolution for the appointment of a World's Fair Committee.

5TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that the House was in session and ready to proceed with the centennial ceremonies. At the request of the Speaker, the members then retired to the seats assigned to them, and upon the arrival of the Senators, together with the President, Vice-President, Cabinet members, Supreme Court Justices, etc., the ceremonies in commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States, were carried out, Vice-President Morton occupying the Speaker's chair.

6TH DAY.—A resolution was adopted calling for a committee of five to investigate the authenticity of the so-called ballot box contract, which has appended the names of several Senators and Representatives, and which was published during the recent campaign in Ohio. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, who offered the resolution, said his name was attached to the contract, and that it was a forgery. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, made a similar statement....The committee investigating the recent defalcations of Cashier Silcott, of the House Sergeant-at-Arms' office, made a preliminary report, stating that the shortage was $70,708.96, and condemning the manner in which the Sergeant-at-Arms conducted the affairs of his office.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Two Men, a Wagon, and Team Blown to Fragments by Nitro-Glycerine.

At a quarter past 9 o'clock the other morning Butler, Penn., was shaken from centre to circumference by a nitro-glycerine explosion at the Butler Torpedo Company's magazine, two miles south of the town. The explosion occurred when cans were being put into the wagons at the factory. James O. Woods and William Medill and their wagon and team were blown into unrecognizable fragments. The larger part of the factory buildings are demolished. The factory was crushed down, and only the smoke stack remains intact. The rafters of the magazine fell down over the glycerine there, but it did not explode. Woods's shoulder and right arm were found twenty rods away. A small part of Medill's trunk was taken from the top of a tree. The theory is that Woods let a can of the explosive drop when handing it up to Medill, who was in the wagon. A great hole was made in the ground where the wagon stood.

THERE are now such a large number of foreign officers studying at Berlin that the German Government has established an international military academy for their accommodation. There are a great many Turks, and also several Chinese officers.

A COMPANY of Hollanders who have been growing celery in Michigan find the industry amplifying so that they now propose to buy up large sections of the New Jersey swamps and to turn them into celery fields.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

The Richest Wheat Section in California Submerged.

A Great Valley Flooded by the Breaking of a Levee.

Dispatches received at San Francisco from Colusa and other points on the Sacramento River have shown that that river is gradually falling. The country was pretty well covered with water and many valuable ranches were flooded. How great the loss is cannot be estimated until the water entirely subsides, but it will be several millions. The Colusa people had an anxious time, but their fears of the breaking of the levee were ended, when a levee just above the town gave way and great body of water poured over the rich country between Colusa and the Buttes. In this great valley were more than 100 families, but now all that could be seen of their habitations was an occasional chimney or gabled roof above the dreary waste of water.

One of the saddest cases is that of J. R. Tolman, who had a fine ranch about three miles below Colusa. He had scarcely recovered from the serious flood of 1879, in which all his buildings were swept away and his family narrowly escaped with their lives. They were compelled to take refuge in a strawstack, and from the fearful exposure his wife sickened and died. Tolman, however, set to work to reclaim his ranch, and in ten years built a fine house and reared one of the best orchards in the valley.

The other night he discovered that the levee that protected him was fast growing weak, and, remembering his former terrible experience, he roused his family, and drove rapidly into Colusa. Next afternoon a break was discovered near his barn, but a number of willing hands succeeded in stopping up the hole, and it was thought at the time that the work was securely done. Tolman went to town, took supper with his family, and returned to keep a lonely night vigil on the levee. At 11 o'clock he hurried into town for help. The bank had broken and the water was pouring in torrents on his ranch. The line of patrolmen extended for nine miles up the river and six miles below. The watchers were on hand when the break occurred at Tolman's, but were powerless to check it.

Moulton's big ranch, which lies ten miles above Colusa, had to be abandoned, and was lying under ten feet of water. P. V. Burky and Bowden, two of Moulton's foremen, had a perilous experience going down from the ranch. They made the trip in a small boat, which was constantly shipping water. Their course lay right along what was a country road a short time before, but which then formed part of a great white-capped foaming inland sea.

The same afternoon the dispatches were received another break was reported below Tolman's, which meant that Grand Island, the richest wheat section of the valley, was under water. It was estimated that two-thirds of the island was flooded, or fully 70,000 acres in grain, and that nothing could save Senator Fair's big wheat ranch near Woodland. One of the worst effects of the flood was on Reclamation District No. 70, which was recently divided into small fruit farms. It was all under water. W. S. Green, one of the best authorities in the valley, puts the loss on District No. 70 at $500,000. Looking across the river from Colusa, droves of horses and cattle could be seen shivering, up to their knees in water; while others were clinging to the slippery sides of the levee. The barns and houses were all under water.

If the water recedes rapidly, as it usually does, the damage will not be so great as estimated; but another rain would be disastrous. Colusa was crowded with farmers who had come into town with their families, in many cases bringing live stock and valuable household goods.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BREWER is a nephew of Justice Field.

PHYSICALLY, Speaker Reed is the biggest man in the House.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, the British scientist, is a confirmed dyspeptic.

GENERAL BOULANGER has signed a contract to deliver thirty lectures in America.

NEITHER Queen Victoria nor the Princess of Wales ever carry money about with them.

EMIN PASHA'S real name is Schnitzer. He is an Austrian, and was born at Appeln, in 1840.

THE Prince of Wales makes a point when visiting anywhere of not being seen twice in the same coat.

CARDINAL HAYNOLD, a celebrated Hungarian botanist, has suddenly lost the faculty of reading and writing.

SENATOR QUAY'S chief recreation lies in novel reading. He is very fond of Fielding, Dickens, Bulwer and Thackeray.

BUFFALO BILL is said to be investing his recently acquired fortune in Western lands and Washington (D. C.) real estate.

SENATOR BECK is still an invalid, and his physicians tell him he must do little or no work during the present session of Congress.

SENATOR FRYE is under the medium height and stoutly built. His hair and moustache are generously sprinkled with gray.

SECRETARY BLAINE eats eggs for breakfast, cracked wheat for lunch and roast beef for dinner. This diet has greatly improved his health.

THE new Chinese Minister at Washington is exclusive, and discourages the members of his Legation from accepting invitations to Washington drawing-rooms.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, is eighty-nine. He says that he still remembers his early days when he got only two dollars for an article, and was glad to get it.

PORFORIO DIAZ, the President of Mexico, combines a sallow skin and rigid mouth with blue-black, closely-cropped hair and a drooping moustache tinged with gray.

COUNT SCHEREMTZEFF, who is the richest man in Russia, is the only one of the Russian nobles whom the Czar condescends to honor with his confidence and intimacy.

EX-EMPEROR DOM PEDRO will pass the winter at Cannes, France, occupying the villa of the Duchess of La Tour Naumberg, who is an intimate friend of the ex-Empress.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, was rousingly cheered for assisting Von Moltke, before a large crowd, in putting on his military cloak and then buttoning it for him.

ROBERT COLEMAN, the millionaire miner, of Cornwall, Penn., is a thorough machinist, and can run a locomotive as well as an engineer. He has a railroad of his own at Mount Gretna.

PROFESSOR JOHN STUART BLACKIE, the distinguished scholar, leads a simple and methodical life in his Edinburgh home. He has an immense correspondence and takes pride in answering every letter he receives.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WHITNEY & Co., New York dealers in woolen and silk goods, have failed for $500,000.

PETER CLAUSEN, a lineman of New York city, while on a pole repairing a wire was killed. His body hung for thirty minutes before it could be taken down.

CLAUS SPRECKELS' big sugar refinery, with which he intends fighting the Sugar Trust, has begun operations in Philadelphia. It cost about $3,000,000 and has a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of sugar a day.

IT was decided that no delegation from New York city be sent to Washington until Congress should have taken up the Exposition bill. Mayor Grant issued another appeal for subscriptions.

THE American Federation of Labor met in convention at Boston.

OLIVER JOHNSON, the prominent anti-slavery agitator and newspaper writer, died at his home in Brooklyn.

THOMAS N. HART, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor of Boston by about 5000 majority.

ALL the schools of Marlboro, Mass., were closed owing to the prevalence of diphtheria.

THREE United States internal revenue gaugers have been arrested in New York city, and two others indicted for extorting money from merchants on the ground of expediting the gauging of spirits.

AT the inquest in the cases of the five men killed at the National Line Pier, New York city, a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Richard Johnson, one of the victims, was shown to have left three widows.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND urged ballot reform and Henry W. Grady discussed the race problem in the South at the banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association.

A CAVE-IN occurred at Rundy's coal mine, near Butler, Penn., killing an unknown man and fatally injuring Frank Hauff, both miners.

South and West.

THE Pan-Amercian Congress adopted the report of the Committee on Committees, and elected two Vice-Presidents.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and Vice-President Morton were present at the opening of the Chicago Auditorium, the largest opera house in America. The President made a speech of congratulation. The great edifice cost $3,000,000.

THE Capital Loan and Investment Company, which was organized about six months ago at Lincoln, Neb., with a capital stock of $10,000,000, has gone into voluntary liquidation.

A BOILER in Dean & King's sawmill, near Birmingham, Ala., exploded, killing three men.

COLONEL JUSTUS H. RATHBONE, founder of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, died at Lima, Ohio. He was born at Deerfield, N. Y., in 1839.

A TRAIN ran off the track at Watertown, South Dakota, causing the death of the engineer, fireman and brakeman.

WILLIE JOHNSON, aged twelve, of New Haven, Ky., shot and killed Tommy Ford, aged fourteen. The two had quarreled and Ford was attacking Johnson.

WHITE CAPS, at Holyoke, Col., horsewhipped J. S. Bennett and W. D. Kelsey, two prominent attorneys of that place. The horsewhipping is the result of a county seat war.

W. C. CHESTERMAN, a conductor, was run over and instantly killed at the depot in Norfolk, Va. His foot got caught in a frog and he fell backward. The train passed over his body, cutting it in two lengthwise.

TIGHTMAN MCDERMED, a school teacher, and his wife have been drowned in the White River, near Shoals, Ind.

THE Indians on the Great Sisseton Reservation, in South Dakota, have voted to sell 1,000,000 acres of land at $5 per acre, throwing this large tract at once open to settlement.

A WORKING train on a logging road ran into a washout near Whitesboro, Cal., and was badly wrecked. The engineer and section hand were killed and the fireman badly scalded.

SEVERAL houses were swept away and one man drowned by a cloudburst in Santa Cruz County, Cal.; rain had been falling all over the State for eleven days, and the Sacramento River was alarmingly high.

THE First National Bank of Abilene, Kan., has suspended. Liabilities, $116,000; assets from all sources, $300,000.

IN a deserted cabin on a ranch not far from Coolidge, Kan., the dead bodies of a man and his wife were found, who had evidently been murdered for their team of horses.

THOMAS RIGGLE, arrested at Canton, Ohio, confessed to burning his father's house to implicate his elder brother, so that he would be sent to prison and Thomas would inherit his father's wealth.

LOUIS WITKOWSKI, Mayor of Starke, Fla., was shot and instantly killed at Gainsville by Albert Thrasher, of the law firm of Ashley & Thrasher. The shooting took place in the office of the law firm.

DIPHTHERIA has been raging at the little town of La Grange, Mo. A dozen deaths occurred. Many persons left the town. The public schools closed.

WILL CARDIN, a white man, was lynched near Cleveland, Tenn., for an assault on a seven-year-old girl.

JOHN MARTIN, Ambrose Donnelly and Bert Sheldon, all little boys, broke through the ice while skating on a mill pond at Ironton, Wis. Martin and Sheldon were drowned.

"BILL" EASTON, alias "Black Bill;" "Jack" Powers and a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad were arrested at Tacoma, Wyoming, for smuggling opium. They are the leading men of a gang of smugglers who have been giving the authorities much trouble.

W. C. SHUITLEFF, of Waterloo, Ia., has been appointed to the position made vacant by the defalcation of Cashier Silcott.

Washington.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, colored, for several years Assistant Librarian in Washington, has been promoted to be Librarian of the the House.

MRS. SCOTT LORD, sister of the President's wife, after several months' illness, has died.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, the British Minister, and his wife gave a reception to the delegates to the Marine Conference.

THE following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate: Robert P. Porter, of New York, to be Superintendent of the Census; Lewis A. Groff, of Nebraska, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; William M. Stone, of Iowa, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office; James M. Townsend, of Indiana, to be Recorder of the General Land Office.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford, has returned from Chicago.

THE Treasury Department is informed that the Government of Venezuela has restored the import duties on corn, rice, beans and peas, which were placed on the free list last June.

Foreign.

A RUSSIAN newspaper states that an Englishman was arrested at Sebastopol, in the Crimea, while engaged in making sketches of the batteries and forts of that place. Compromising documents were found in his possession.

A REVIVAL of cholera at Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, has caused a panic and the utmost distress, and trade is paralyzed.

A DISPATCH from Adelaide, Australia, reports that Henry Searle, the champion single sculler, is dead.

IT is decided that a conference for considering the subject of the federation of all the Australasian colonies will assemble at Melbourne in February.

THE influenza which has been epidemic in Russia is spreading through Germany. The administration of justice in the courts is suspended, because all the Judges are down with it. It is proposed to close all the schools, especially at Dantzic, where at least half the children are affected.

THE Germans, under Lieutenant Schmidt, had an engagement with the Bushiris, on the east coast of Africa. Twenty-eight Bushiris were killed and the others escaped.

COLONEL CLIBBORN BOOTH, the chief of staff to the commander of the Salvation Army, has been arrested in Geneva for infringing the decree by which he was expelled from Swiss territory.

THE Swiss Federal Assembly has elected M. Louis Ruchonnet President, and Dr. E. Welti Vice-President of the Republic of Switzerland for 1890.

A COMMISSION has sailed from France to inspect the Panama Canal.

THE Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs sent by cable to the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs a formal request that he would proclaim the recognition of the Brazilian Republic.

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, has died in Venice without any suffering. He had been ill but a short time with bronchitis.

THE American Legation at Para has decided to demand the trial of Moussa Bey for the murder of a missionary in Crete.

CONFIRMATION of the massacre of Dr. Peters, the German explorer, and his party in Africa has been received. The camp was surrounded by 1200 Somalis and attacked at midnight. None escaped.

NEARLY three thousand freedmen attacked the office of a Republican paper at Maranhao, Brazil. Twenty-five soldiers fired on them, and a brief fight followed. Two soldiers and six negroes were killed and fifteen negroes wounded.

MR. MACDONALD, the manager of the London *Times*, is dead.

RIVER PIRATES.

Eleven of Them Captured After an Exciting Chase.

Eleven Mississippi River pirates—eight men and three women—have been captured below Cairo, Ill., by Marshal Mahone and a posse after an exciting chase. The gang had come in a shanty-boat down the Mississippi from Alton, and worked at various points. One night they made a raid on the office of a stave-factory, on the Mississippi side of Cairo, overpowered the watchman and fireman, blindfolded them, and blew the safe to pieces, carrying off $60 and valuable papers. Marshal Mahone and a posse armed with Winchesters, followed them down the river in a tug, and brought them back with their plunder. A fight was imminent when the tug with the officers was sighted by the fugitives, but the officers made them throw up their hands and surrender.

RIOTOUS WOMEN CONVICTS.

A Kansas Penitentiary Official Fatally Wounded.

A revolt among the female convicts in the penitentiary has occurred at Leavenworth, Kan. On Sunday, when the women were escorted from the chapel, Mattie Brown, a violent prisoner, assaulted one of the guards. For this she was confined in the dark cell. Next morning all the other women prisoners made a demand on the matron, Mrs. Hanks, that Brown be released from the cell. This was refused and they drove the matron out and attacked the cell with hatchets. Captain Hanks, husband of the matron, was summoned, and when he appeared the infuriated women turned on him with hatchets and inflicted mortal wounds. His skull was crushed and he was left for dead on the floor. All the guards were then summoned and the riot was quelled.

THE MARKETS.

50	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 35	@	4 85
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 20	@	3 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 75
Lambs	5 75	@	7 45
Hogs—Live	3 85	@	4 15
Dressed	4¾	@	5¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 45
Patents	4 65	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	85¾	@	86⅛
Rye—State	63	@	65
Barley—Two-rowed State	53	@	54
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	39	@	44
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	35
Mixed Western	27	@	30
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.90c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	26
Dairy, fair to good	12	@	23½
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	23
Factory	9	@	11½
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10⅜
Skims—Light	5	@	8
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	26½	@	27
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	2 00	@	4 65
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@	5 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 60	@	3 65
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	83½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	36	@	37
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	28¼
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	66
	BOSTON.		
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 25	@	5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow	42½	@	47
Oats—No. 2 White	29	@	35
Rye—State	60	@	63
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	5
Lambs	5	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	4¼	@	4½
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Dec	79¼	@	79½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Dec	39	@	39¼
Oats—Ungraded White	31¼	@	32
Potatoes—Rose	50	@	60
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

THE YEAR 1890.

1890	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	● 6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	● 5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	● 7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apr.	...	...	1	2	3	4	●
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	● 5	6	7	8	9	10	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1	2	● 4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...

1890	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July	...	...	1	● 3	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	●	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	●	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	●	29	30	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	●	28	29	30	31	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	●	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	●	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...

Eclipses for 1890.

There will be three Eclipses this year, two of the Sun and one of the Moon—neither of them visible in the United States—and a Lunar Appulse.

1. A Lunar Appulse, June 3. The nearest approach of the Moon to the Earth's shadow occurs at 1h. 37min. morn., Washington time. Whether a contact of the Moon and the Earth's shadow (Umbra) will occur is uncertain, owing to the uncertainty of atmospheric conditions. If a contact occurs it will be visible throughout the United States.

2. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 17, visible generally through the eastern continent.

3. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 26, invisible in the United States.

4. A Central Eclipse of the Sun, December 11, visible in the Indian and Southern Oceans.

Morning Stars.

Venus, until February 18, and after December 3.
Mars, until February 9.
Jupiter, from January 10 to May 1.
Saturn, from August 30 to December 8.

Evening Stars.

Venus, from February 18, to December 3.
Mars, after February 9.
Jupiter, until January 10, and after May 1.
Saturn, until August 30, and after December 8.

Planets Brightest.

Mercury, January 10, May 3, August 31, and December 25, setting after the Sun; also February 26, June 26, and October 18, rising before the Sun. Venus, October 29. Mars, May 27. Jupiter, July 30. Saturn, February 18. Uranus, April 14.

Season for 1890.

Winter begins December 21, 1889, and lasts 89 days.
Spring begins March 20, 1890, and lasts 93 days.
Summer begins June 21, 1890, and lasts 94 days.
Autumn begins September 22, 1890, and lasts 90 days,
Winter begins December 21, 1890.

Church Days and Cycles of Time.

Septuagesima Sunday	February 2
Sexagesima Sunday	February 9
Quinquagesima Sunday	February 16
Ash Wednesday	February 19
Quadragesima Sunday	February 23
Mid-Lent	March 16
Palm Sunday	March 30
Good Friday	April 4
Easter Sunday	April 6
Low Sunday	April 13
Rogation Sunday	May 11
Ascension Sunday	May 15
Whit-Sunday	May 25
Trinity Sunday	June 1
Corpus Christi	June 5
Advent Sunday	November 30

THE SUPREME COURT.

The President's Nominee for a Seat in the Highest Judicial Tribunal.

JUDGE DAVID J. BREWER.

Judge David J. Brewer, nominated by President Harrison to fill the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court, was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, in June, 1837, his parents being missionaries in that place. They returned to the United States soon afterward and settled in Connecticut, where young Brewer was educated in different schools in Hartford, Middletown and New Haven. In 1851 he entered Wesleyan University, but at the close of his junior year went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1856. After this he passed one year as a law student in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, and then went to the Law School at Albany, where he was graduated in 1858. He went West, and in 1859 settled at Leavenworth, Kan., where he began the active practice of law.

In 1861 he was appointed United States Commissioner, and in 1862 was elected Judge of the Probate and Criminal Courts of Leavenworth County. Two years later he was elected Judge of the First Judicial District of Kansas, and in 1865 became President of the Board of Education of Leavenworth. For several ensuing years he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of that city, and in 1868 he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county. He became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1870, and was re-elected to that position in 1876 and 1882. He resigned from the bench in 1884 to accept the appointment of United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, which was offered to him by President Arthur. His most conspicuous work as a jurist has been in the construction of the prohibitory and railroad legislation in Kansas.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

ALL the police in England number 37,000.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in Queensland, Australia.

No attempt will be made in Washington to build a State house for five years.

THE total number of paying visitors to the Paris Exhibition was 25,000,000.

MARYLAND'S 488 canning factories employ 25,000 men and 1500 canmakers.

THE heaviest losses in the recent $5,000,000 fire in Boston fall on English insurance companies.

HOG CHOLERA is prevalent in Kansas. In Greenwood County alone the losses run up into the thousands.

EUROPE has an epidemic of influenza. Thousands of people in the leading cities are afflicted with the disease.

FREDERICK KRUPP, the German gunmaker, has given his employes $100,000 to help build themselves houses.

MRS. MARY TAYLOR, the heroine of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," recently died in Somerville, Mass., aged eighty-three.

THE French Government has forbidden the sale in Paris of Boulanger's photographs, which were everywhere displayed last summer.

THE Russian Minister of the Interior is preparing a scheme to check the increasing immigration into Russia, especially of Germans.

THE French railways during the six months of the Exposition earned $17,000,000 over the earnings during the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE Russian Government is building a railroad across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. There will be 4000 miles of track and 2500 miles of river transportation.

AN average of a million letters are delivered by post in London every week day. In the city districts there are twelve postal deliveries every day except Sunday.

THE engineer of the Water Board in Boston reports that there were 22,000,000 gallons of water used for fire purposes in the city during the last three days of November.

IT is expected that a law will soon be enacted by the present Chamber of Deputies in France, by the terms of which all foreigners residing in France will be subject to a heavy tax

THE largest landowner in the world is Mrs. Emma Forsythe, the daughter of the former American Consul at Samoa. She has a plantation of 150,000 acres and employs 500 people.

THERE has been a great snowstorm through all central Germany. All the Thuringian railways, as well as all those in the Rhine provinces, were so obstructed that travel was for the time at an end.

ACCORDING to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, there were manufactured in the year ending June 30, 1889, nearly 289,000,000 more cigarettes than during the preceding year.

IT is the intention of the Austrian Government to pass stringent laws with reference to emigation. Agents who are found guilty of fraudulent representations will be liable to a sentence of five years' penal servitude.

THE fears that a famine would prevail in the Madras Presidency, India, have been averted. There has been a slight rainfall there, and supplies of food were received from the north, where the crops are abundant.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MYRON W. WHITNEY, the famous basso, was a bricklayer seven years.

MRS. LANGTRY has been playing at Dublin, Ireland, in "The Honeymoon."

THE latest debutante in Paris is Mme. Landouzy, a high soprano of great bravura faculty

ANNIE LLOYD, a bright and well-known child actress, has signed to support Barry and Fay in "Irish Aristocracy."

"A LIFE'S SECRET," a new four act melodrama by Charles M. Delmont, is to receive its initial performance at Chicago.

THE curtain for the Chicago Auditorium, the largest opera house in America, cost $15,000, and is the biggest in the world.

LEW DOCKSTADER, unable to make a combination of minstrelsy and comic opera pay, has given up his little New York theatre.

IT has been decided by the managers of Bronson Howard's latest play, "Shenandoah," to make the proposed London production of that play at the Princess Theatre.

THE Grand Duke of Oldenburg has written a drama in three acts entitled "Schloss Parad," to be brought out at the theatre of Presburg, Germany. The author pays all he expenses of production.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S new opera, 'The Gondoliers," has been produced at the Savoy Theatre in London. The opera was a big success. It is lighter and "catchier" than "The Yeoman of the Guard."

LILY BELMORE, of Wilson Barrett's company has received no less than four offers from American managers to break her present engagement. She says she will do nothing unprofessional but will stick to her contract.

MME. PATTI was engaged at the Covent Garden, London, in 1861 at the munificent salary of $75 for each performance, or about $2000 for the entire season. She is to receive during her present American engagement $5000 per night.

GEORGE ATKINS, an old-time actor, who has visited every part of the world during his time, died in New York, recently, of consumption. Atkins was the original Greppo in "The Black Crook," having been brought from Europe by Jarrett and Palmer to play the part.

THERE is much joy in the world of the French comedians on account of a decree which has recently appeared in the *Journal Officiel*. to this effect: "M. Mounet-Sully, societaire of the Comedie Francaise, is appointed chevalier in the order of the Legion of Honor." This is the first time that an actor has been decorated exclusively for his artistic services.

THE Boston and Lynn fires have thrown about 11,000 men and women out of work. A vast majority are shoeworkers. The fires will give work to thousands of laborers and building trades men, who are needed to rebuild the burned districts in those cities.

THE unions of Indianapolis intend to open a bureau in that city in which men in search of work may register and employers may secure workmen. It will be open day and night. The St. Louis unions propose to open a bureau also.

The old smoker's delight—"Tansill's Punch" America's finest 5c. Cigar.

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43 and 45 Walker St. NEW YORK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c. All kinds of Strings, etc., etc.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle *free of cost*. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The Large Bottles are 50c. and $1.

THE Emperor of Germany's new crown weighs three pounds and has a frame of solid gold.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE estimated white population of Montana is 170,000, and the Indians number about 15,000.

Pure soap is white. Brown soaps are adulterated with rosin. Perfume is only put in to hide the presence of *putrid fat*. Dobbins's Electric Soap is *pure*, white and unscented. Has been sold since 1865. Try it *now*.

BEAR baiting was an ancient popular English sport but it was prohibited by Parliament in 1835.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
50 Cts.
COLD IN HEAD

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

The People

Are not slow to understand that, in order to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to benefit or cure, medicines must possess more than ordinary merit and curative properties. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only blood medicine sold, through druggists, under a *positive guarantee* that it will benefit or cure or money paid for it will be returned. In all blood, skin and scalp diseases, and for all scrofulous affections, it is specific.

$500 Reward offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for an incurable case.

DURING the last eighteen months the Russian Government has expelled 35,000 Hebrews from the Empire.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Last Winter

I was troubled so badly with rheumatism in my right shoulder and joints of my leg as not to be able to walk. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I don't feel any aches or pains anywhere. I sell newspapers right in the middle of the street every day in the year, and have been doing so for five years, and standing on the cold stones ain't no picnic, I can tell you. And if Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me it certainly ought to be good for those people who don't stand on the cold stones. I can be seen every day in the year at corner Tompkins and DeKalb Avenues.—WILLIAM W. HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. B.—Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

1. Payable to yourself, 10, 15, 20 years from now, if living—
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YOU CAN PROVIDE SUCH MONEY
1. MORE CERTAINLY,
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3. FOR A SMALLER OUTLAY,
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New York Life Insurance Co.
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PISO'S CURE FOR
25 CTS
Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.
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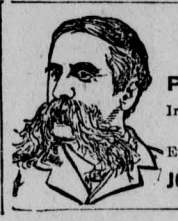
DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE
for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, ready when needed, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.
I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, *Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.*
We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., *Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa*



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PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
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Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
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Before they got Sapolio.
the proverb ran—"The pan says to the pot, Keep off or you'll smutch me."

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK

St. Jacobs Oil
used according to
DIRECTIONS with each BOTTLE,
FOR BURNS and SCALDS.

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Aastad, Minn., Sept. 25, 1888.
Our baby—1½ years old—burned her hand on a hot stove and we put St. Jacobs Oil on it. It took the pain all out, at once; after putting it on 2 or 3 times it was all cured up.
C. P. STAVE and Family.

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NYNU—50

Thermometer below Freezing

and a fierce storm of cutting sleet which strikes the face like a thousand needles. Wind forty miles an hour. You say a man couldn't stand such exposure? No, he couldn't, without just the proper clothing. And there's only one outfit that can keep a man both warm and dry at such a time, and that is the "Fish Brand Slicker." They are guaranteed storm-proof, waterproof, and windproof. Inside one of them, you are as much out of the weather as if indoors. They are light, but warm. Being re-enforced throughout, they never rip; and the buttons are wire-fastened. No railroad man who has once tried one would be without it for ten times its cost. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.
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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
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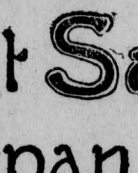
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.



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Chichester Chem'l Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa

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and then you'll be left. Are you fixed for fall? If not, come in and see what we can do for you. We do up our competitors in doing up bargains for our customers.

It Hurts Like Fury

to miss a chance of making money, and you are missing the chance of your life if you fail to take in the opportunity we offer of getting goods at a margin above actual cost. You can't come too soon.

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LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:65; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands, leased by or belonging to either of the undersigned, for the purpose of hunting, gathering berries, or for any other purpose. All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. D. CREE, A. J. WHITE,
W. T. BORING, WALTER PARKS,
ADAM RUPERT, F. E. WEAVER.

Sept. 5, 1889.

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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